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From Dr. C. L. Ford

CATALOGUE
OF A
COLLECTION
OF
EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES,
THE
PROPERTY OF HENRY ABBOTT, M.D.
NOW EXHIBITING
At the Stuyvesant Institute,
No. 659 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NEW-YORK:
PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, BY EDWIN VAREY,
FRANKLIN OFFICE, CORNER WALKER & ELM STS.
1853.

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P R E F A C E .

Upon exhibiting this Collection, it may be necessary to state that I do not profess to be a savañ, or a decypherer of hieroglyphics, but merely an amateur collector of such objects of antiquity as appeared to me illustrative of the religious and other customs of the ancient Egyptians, in whose country I have passed the last twenty years of my life. It was necessary to occupy my leisure hours, and I found it an agreeable pastime, to dive into the tombs of the ancients and rescue from the hands of the many pilferers such objects as appeared to me worthy of notice, and I think I may, without fear of contradiction, assert that every article in this collection is of undoubted antiquity. I have spared neither time nor expense in my efforts to obtain the finest and most genuine objects of antiquity, and feel assured that they will be appreciated.

As regards the Catalogue I have endeavoured, as far as the limits of such a work will allow, to give a sufficient, although not a very enlarged description, of each article, and for more minute details must refer you to the works of such savans as SIR GARDNER WILKINSON, S. POOLE, Esq., I. PERRING, Esq., — KENRICK, Esq., PROFESSOR LEPSIUS, and M. E. PRISSE, from all of which I have quoted when necessary.

Subjoined is an Introduction by a gentleman of this city, who has visited Egypt, and who is himself an author of great merit. He has rendered it useless for me to say more than that I am indebted to him and many other American travellers for the praise they have kindly bestowed upon my exertions, and without whose advice I should never have ventured to offer this Collection of Egyptian Antiquities to the patronage of the American public.

H. ABBOTT.

INTRODUCTION.

This Museum of Egyptian Antiquities was collected by Dr. Abbott, during a residence of twenty years in Cairo, all which time his attention was constantly directed to the subject. The most distinguished Egyptian scholars, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, I. Perring, Lepsius and Poole, have verified in this collection many of their speculations, and the genuineness of the relics has, in their sanction, the highest possible authority. Many of the objects were found in tombs opened in the presence of Dr. Abbott, and there is probably no similar museum in the world more valuable to the Student, the Antiquarian, and the Divine. "There is nothing new under the Sun," said Solomon, and here are many things that were old when he said it. It is here that the ocular and palpable evidence of the authenticity of the Bible is presented in the most interesting form. We are made, as it were, contemporary with Abraham, with the Israelites in Egypt, with Shishak, with Zerah, by witnessing specimens of rare arts made in their times, and with which they were familiar. Here, too, we must unlearn some of our pride, and be struck with new astonishment at the civilization of a people, whose historical records have mostly perished. The biblical student will naturally turn in this Collection, to the stone head of the Pharaoh of Exodus, the Thothmes III., of Egyptian history, which preserves the character of the Egyptian type, as seen in the Statues of Abou Simbel, and in the face of the Sphynx,—and which scientific research is unable to refer to any of the primeval races, so as to determine the probable origin of the Egyptians. He will also see the *iron* helmet and breast-plate of scale armor bearing the cartouche, (corresponding to our modern armorial bearings) of Shishak, nine hundred and seventy-one years before Christ, who took Jerusalem from Rehoboam.—*2Chron.* c.xi. Also a hawkheaded Vase, in green earthenware, from the plain of Zoan, with the oval of Zerah the Ethiopian King, seven hundred and forty-one years B. C.—*2Chron.* c. xiv. Also the burned and unburned bricks made without straw by the children of Israel in Egypt, and dating from the above-mentioned Pharaoh. The Antiquarian will notice among a large Collection of jewelry, the gold Necklace and Ear-rings bearing the name of Menes, the first Pharaoh of Egypt, and the earliest King in history. The most learned scholars assign two thousand seven hundred and seventy-one years B. C. as the date of these ornaments. The large gold Signet-ring of Shoufou or Cheops, as High Priest and King; he was the builder of the great Pyramid two thousand three hundred and fifty-two years B. C. Baked clay stamps used by Terak, in the XXV Dynasty, seven hundred and fourteen years B.C., to stamp the fresh Nile mud which was plastered over the locks of the granaries and the public buildings. Beside these there is especial interest in the various cloths of those remote periods—in the preserved fruits, and grains, threads, needles, and household implements of those who

"Walked about, how strange a story!
In Thebes' streets three thousand years ago."

The Mummy-case which was handed round at banquets to remind the guests of their mortality,—the *Stylus* with which the Greeks wrote and the tablets upon which they were used—the Painter's palette—the remarkably fine specimens of Papyrus, upon which the writing is still so legible—Glass, beautiful as the famous Venetian glass—the various images, talismans and charms—the human Mummies and three ponderous Mummied bullocks, all make real to the observer the daily life and habits of a people which, after centuries of supremacy, exists for him only in these relics.

CATALOGUE

OF

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

1. A colossal Head in limestone, the face painted red, the colour the ancients always used to represent a native Egyptian. This fine head was brought from Thebes by I. Perring, Esq., and is a portion of a colossal statue of Thothmes III., who, according to Sir Gardner Wilkinson, was the Pharaoh of the Exodus, which event took place during his reign, in the month Epiphe, 1491 years before the birth of our Saviour.
2. A shelf containing Earthenware Jars of the most elegant form. The large jar on which No. 2 is placed, was, when found, full of eggs; the others are supposed to have contained wine, and are pointed at the ends to enable them to be stuck in the sand.
3. A piece of Linen, inscribed, from a Theban Mummy.
4. Bricks of unburned clay, supposed to have been made by the Israelites, some bearing the stamp of their task-master, Thothmes III., and were found at Sakkarah, others were found at Heliopolis.
5. A piece of Linen Cloth in which a Mummy was enveloped. From Thebes.
6. A magnificent Vase of white marble. From Sakkarah.
7. A piece of Linen, a shroud. From Thebes.
8. A piece of Linen, inscribed,—the figure represents

- Amanoph 1st, a Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty, 1550 years before Christ. From Thebes.
9. A piece of woollen Cloth worked in the corners. From Sakkarah.
 10. A Shelf of Vases in common Earthenware, of various forms. From Sakkarah.
 11. A most magnificently Carved Slab of Sand-Stone, from the Temple of Erment. The hieroglyphics are most beautifully executed in relief. It represents the return of a king of the 13th Dynasty, or perhaps a more ancient Pharaoh on his return in triumph from a distant war, about 1850 years B. C.
 12. A Figure of a Warrior in carved relief. From Lower Egypt.
 13. An Inscribed Stone from a tomb. From Lower Egypt.
 14. A Limestone Slab covered with beautifully and deeply cut hieroglyphics. From a tomb in Sakkarah.
 15. A piece of very fine Linen. From Thebes.
 16. A piece of Linen, a shroud. From Thebes.
 17. Six Conical Stamps for securing the locks of public buildings or granaries; the locks were covered with the mud of the river Nile, and while wet were stamped with the government stamp, and of course could not be opened without breaking the seal.
 18. A beautiful Earthenware Osirian Figure, with eleven lines of hieroglyphics. This figure is beautifully coloured, and is covered with a vitreous composition, and similar figures have rarely or ever been found. From Sakkarah.
 19. A very beautiful Osirian Figure in white limestone. From a tomb in Sakkarah.
 20. Another figure resembling No. 18, but having only nine lines of hieroglyphics; still these two figures appear to be moulded by the same hand, and the inscriptions are of the same import.
 21. An Osirian figure in blue porcelain, having the cartouche or oval of Psammetichus, who was a Pharaoh of the 26th Dynasty, 668 years B. C.

22. A very beautiful white-lime stone Osirian Figure, inscribed with six rows of hieroglyphics coloured with a blue pigment.
23. Twenty blue Porcelan Figures, covered with hieroglyphics from Colonel Campbell's tomb, near the great pyramid of Ghiseh.
24. A figure of a Female, in a recumbent position, of the Ptolemaic period. From Sakkarah.
25. A piece of Linen, painted with large hieroglyphical figures. From Sakkarah.
26. A piece of Woollen Cloth, striped brown and yellow.
27. A linen Shroud. From Dashour.
28. A piece of fine Linen, painted and gilded. From Sakkarah.
29. A piece of Linen.
30. Linen from a Mummy of a military man, and has on the front the badge of his rank worked in black worsted. From Luxor.
31. A piece of Linen, inscribed with a line of hieroglyphics which appear to have been burnt in. From Sakkarah.
32. A fine piece of Linen, having the outline of Thoth, the Ibis-headed God drawn upon it. From Sakkarah.
33. Woollen Cloth, yellow ground, with brown stripe. From Sakkarah.
34. A piece of Fringed Linen. From Sakkarah.
35. The outline of a Man having a crocodile on each side of him, drawn on a very fine piece of linen.
36. Pieces of very fine Linen, inscribed with the Ritual. From Sakkarah.
37. A Woollen Dress for a child, embroidered on the skirt and sleeves. From Sakkarah.
38. A piece of fine Linen. From Sakkarah.
39. A striped linen Scarf found in the cat-mummy pits at Sakkarah.
40. Thirteen earthenware Jars of various forms, the most curious of which is one in the form of a Fish.

41. A very old piece of Woollen Garment figured with red, blue, and yellow. From Dashour.
42. Two common earthenware fire Blowers. From Sakkarah.
43. A small Coffin, in unbaked clay. From Thebes.

“At the entertainments of the rich, just as the company was about to rise from the repast, a small coffin is carried round, containing a perfect representation of a dead body, and the bearer exclaims,—‘Cast your eyes on this figure, after death you yourself will resemble it—drink then and be happy.’”—*Vide Herod: Euterpe Parag LXXVIII.*
44. A Brick with a cartouche of Thothmes III. From Thebes.
45. A Brick with the maker’s stamp. From the city of On or Heliopolis.
46. An unbaked Brick. From the city of On.
47. A marble Statue in the sitting posture, sculptured on the sides and having a cartouche of royalty. From Sakkarah.
48. The portrait of a Queen, in sand-stone. From the temple of Phil.
49. A small stone Sarcophagus, containing the figure of the deceased, also in stone, inscribed, used for the same purpose as No. 43.
50. A stone Cone, found in the great pyramid of Cheops at Ghiseh.
51. A very magnificent funereal Papyrus, twenty-three feet long, containing the ritual of the dead in the Hieratic characters, it is illustrated with figures in outline. From Sakkarah.
52. The lid of the Sarcophagus, No. 49.
53. Stone Wedge, found in the pyramid of Cheops.
54. A stone Mallet, found with the above and with No. 50 at Ghiseh.
55. A portrait of a Queen, in sand-stone. From the temple of Phil.
56. A wooden figure of a Lion, inscribed down the breast—very ancient.

57. Fragment, in red granite, of the left foot of a statue of the great Rameses II. It is of colossal proportion ; was found at Thebes. Rameses II. commenced his reign 1355 years B. C.
58. A small earthenware Bottle.
59. A small figure in sand-stone, inscribed with a line of hieroglyphics down the middle. From Tourah.—*Vide Colonel Vyse's Work on the Pyramids.*
60. An Imitation of the head of a Mummy, in papier macha. From Sakkarah.
61. A fragment of a Papyrus, partially destroyed by fire, in the original linen wrapping. From Dashour.
62. A fragment of wooden Sarcophagus, painted.
63. A piece of Cord made from the fibre of a date-tree. From Dashour.
64. A curious Necklace of ivory. From Ghiseh.
65. A piece of a Papyrus, in the Greek characters, unrolled. From Sakkarah.
66. A Roll of Papyrus. From Thebes.
67. A marble Vase. From Sakkarah.
68. Coloured Tape. From Dashour.
69. White Tape. From Dashour.
70. An alabaster Vase, containing an unguent.
71. A fragment of Papyrus, wrapped in fine linen. From Thebes.
72. A vase of fine Clay, with a grotesque face. From Sakkarah.
73. A piece of Muslin, with a hawk painted upon it. From Ghiseh.
74. Ancient Cord from the bull pits of Dashour.
75. An alabaster Vase, similiar to No. 70.
76. An earthen Jar, stained, to imitate red granite, and inscribed with one line of hieroglyphics. From Thebes.
77. An earthenware Pitcher, ornamented with a brown pattern. From Lower Egypt.

78. A Jug similar to No. 76. From Thebes.
79. A Mummied Cat, in a carton case, inscribed with hieroglyphics. From the Cat-Tomb at Sakkarah.
80. A similar Vase, to No. 72. From Sakkarah.
81. An earthenware Vase. Do. do.
82. An earthenware Vase. Do. do.
83. A very plain but highly interesting hawk-headed Vase, in blue porcelain, found in the plain of Zoan, inscribed with the name of Osorkon, the Ethiopian King, Zerah, of the Scriptures, who reigned 945 years B. C., and who fought the battle with Asa, one of the Shepherd Kings, 941 years B. C.—(See II Chron. Chap. XIV.)
84. A blue porcelain Figure, without head, in a kneeling posture, inscribed down the back with hieroglyphics. From Ghiseh.
85. A miniature Bull's Head. From Sakkarah.
86. A Mummy Cat. From Sakkarah.
87. A Mummy Cat. Do. do.
88. An Arm of a wooden statue. From Ghiseh.
89. Two Cups, in white metal. From Tel il Yehoodi.
90. A Statue, of small size, in basaltic stone, of a Man, in that singular sitting posture, peculiar to Egypt; a line of well cut hieroglyphics encircles the plinth, and a sentence is cut on the front of his dress. From Thebes.
91. A small Statue in lime-stone, of a Man, in the sitting posture, with a roll of Papyrus unrolled before him. From Thebes.
92. A Statue, in hard lime-stone, of a Man, in the attitude of prayer, admirably executed; some lines of hieroglyphics are sculptured on the front of his dress. From Thebes.
93. A figure of a Serpent, with a human head, in sandstone. From Sakkarah.
94. A small tablet representing the God Thoth, introduc-

ing the deceased to Phre, who is in the costume of Osiris. This tablet is curious from the circumstance of Thoth being of the same colour (blue) as of the great divinity of Thebes.

95. A small tablet representing an Egyptian Lady in the attitude of prayer, making an offering to Phre, who is in the position and habit of Ammon, of whom also he has the azure complexion. From Thebes.
96. The name (or cartouche) of the great Rameses. From the tomb of the Kings in Thebes.
97. A small tablet of the same subject as No. 95, except that Phre in this tablet is accompanied by Isis and Nephthys. From Thebes.
98. A Vase of black Basalt. From Sakkarah.
99. An alabaster Vase.
100. A small Marble Vase.
101. An earthenware cooking Pot.
102. A small Vase, in green basalt.
103. A small Vessel, in lime-stone. From Tourah.
104. A small black marble Saucer, on which is the preparation used in embalming Mummies of the first quality. Taken from a Mummy by Doctor Abbott. From Thebes.
105. A fish's Head, in earthenware. From Sakkarah.
106. A Figure of Typhon, in soft lime-stone. From Sakkarah.
107. A blue earthenware Necklace. From Sakkarah.
108. A mummied Ibis, in its original wrappings. From Sakkarah.
109. A mummied Hawk. From Sakkarah.
110. } A mummied Ibis. From Thebes.
111. }
112. The same as 108.
113. Packages yet unwrapped.
114. Conical Stamps, with the name of Terak, 714 years B. C.
115. A Statue, in lime-stone, of a Man, sitting on a throne and wearing the projecting kilt; on each side of the seat is sculptured in low relief two men bearing offerings. From a tomb in Sakkarah.

116. A lime-stone Slab, inscribed. From Sakkarah.
117. A Fragment, in lime-stone, of a person making an offering. From Sakkarah.
118. Lime-stone Slab, representing an offering to the God Osiris. The figures in this stone are curiously painted. From Thebes.
119. A Tablet, in sand-stone, representing an offering; is valuable from the inscription. From Sakkarah.
120. A lime-stone Slab, representing a Man kneeling before an altar. From Sakkarah.
121. A Figure kneeling before the Deity and making an offering.
122. A very interesting Monument, having three cartouches, one over the fourth figure has been intentionally obliterated, of Amanoph and his family receiving homage. From Thebes.
123. A lime-stone Tablet, representing several figures making submission; very coarsely executed. From Sakkarah.
124. A finely executed Hawk, cut in hard lime-stone. This is one of the sacred birds of the Egyptians. From Sakkarah.
125. A fragment of an Altar, in sand-stone, inscribed on each side. From Sakkarah.
126. Fragment of an Altar, in flinty lime-stone, bearing several ovals or royal names; it has some peculiarities in the hieroglyphics. From Sakkarah.
127. A figure in lime-stone, of a Man in a sitting posture. The figure is painted a red colour, and wears a white cloth round his loins. From Sakkarah.
128. A Fragment in basaltic stone, inscribed. From Sakkarah.
129. A fragment of a statue in black granite, of a Man bearing a kid on his shoulders. This fragment is of Greco-Egyptian art, and came from Lower Egypt.
130. A statue in lime-stone of a Priest, having on his knees an open volume of Papyrus which he appears to

be reading, two lines of hieroglyphics encircle the plinth, with an additional line on the front, the papyrus is inscribed with six rows of perpendicular hieroglyphics. From Thebes.

131. A fragment of a well-executed Figure, in basalt. From Thebes.
132. A statue of a Sphinx trampling upon a Serpent ; it is of later times and involves some curious mythological mystery. From Sakkarah.
133. A fragment of a Statue, in limestone, of a figure in a sitting posture, reading a Papyrus containing six lines of beautifully executed hieroglyphics ; there is also a line of hieroglyphics on the plinth. From Ghiseh.
134. A fragment of a limestone Slab, of the time of Amunoph I., representing a man making an offering to that Pharaoh, who is seated and dressed as Osiris. From Sakkarah.
135. A small sandstone representation of an Entrance into a Tomb. From Sakkarah.
136. A Tablet in limestone. From Sakkarah.
137. A sandstone Tablet, broken. Do.
138. A Mummy of a child, with a gilded mask. From Sakkarah.
139. Five Jars, with the heads of the four Genii of Amenthi.

These genii as they are called, are variously represented, sometimes in the form of mummies, sometimes like the short vases here seen, in which the different viscera are supposed to have been preserved embalmed.

Each has a different head, one with a human head, called Amset, held the stomach and large intestines.

Hapi, with the head of a cynocephalus, the small intestines.

Smautf, or Liontmouf, the lungs and heart.

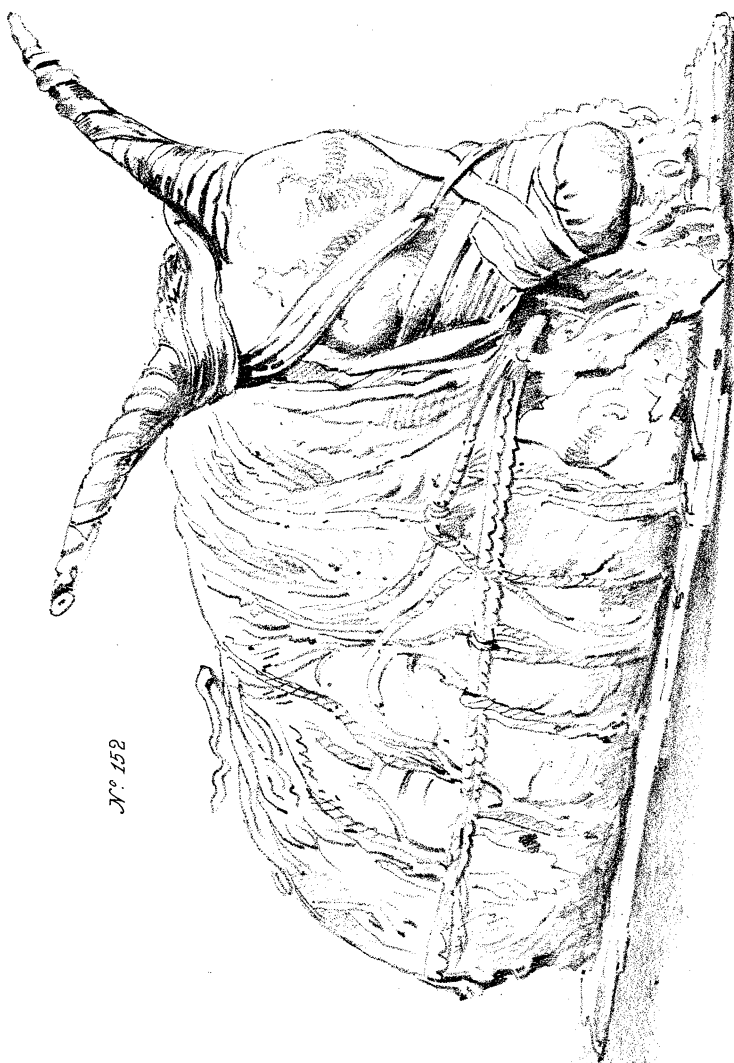
Hebhsnauf, the liver and gall-bladder.—*Vide Kimlock.*

140. Three wooden Cats, with glass eyes, one has the face gilded—this contains the Mummy of a Cat. From the Cat Tombs of Sakkarah.

“The Cat was usually consecrated to the Moon, two reasons were assigned, the first, that this animal brings forth one, then two, and so on to seven in the whole twenty-eight, the number of the days of a lunation. This, PLUTARCH himself, thought to border on

the fabulous ; of the second he seems to have judged more favorably, —that the pupils of the cat's eyes are round at the full moon but grow contracted and dull as she wanes."—*Ibid*, p. 17, Vol. II.

141. A white box, inscribed with the name of Amanoph IV., 1350 years B. C. ; it originally belonged to a scribe. From Thebes.
142. Wooden Boxes found in a tomb at Ghiseh.
143. A fragment of limestone, with figures. From Sakkarah.
144. A piece of limestone, inscribed, and having the cartouches of Rameses IV., 1959 years before Christ. Found at Heliopolis.
145. Fragment of Sandstone, representing one of the Roman Emperors making offerings after the fashion of the Pharaohs to the Goddess of Truth, who is represented with an ostrich feather in her hand. The figures are in cavo relief, and the fragment was brought from Nubia.
146. The top of a Sarcophagus, made of burned clay, found in a tomb near Gebel Silsily.
147. A kneeling figure, in black basalt, holding before her a tablet inscribed with hieroglyphics. From Sakkarah.
148. Part of a lid of a Sarcophagus, in earthenware, painted, —was found at Tourah, where the Israelites were said to have been kept at work, and where there is an ancient Jewish cemetery.
149. A sitting figure in black basalt, inscribed. From Sakkarah.
150. Another lid of a Sarcophagus, found with No. 46.
 These are rare ; indeed, are the only specimens I have met with.
151. Fragment, consisting of four pieces of limestone, being a portion of the false door-way always found in tombs, to render the real entrance to the inner room in which the bodies were generally placed, more difficult to be found. Taken from the tomb of a priest in the time of Pharaoh Shapre. The hiero-



N^o 152

Mummied Bull.

glyphics are in the style of the monuments about the Pyramid of Ghiseh, from which ancient city it was taken. Dashour.

152. Three large Mummies of the Sacred Bull, Apis, found in the Tombs at Dashour. These Mummies are very rare—no other Museum possessing a single specimen.

“The Egyptians honoured him as an Image of the Soul of Osiris, and that this soul was supposed to migrate from one Apis to another, in succession. His death was a season of general mourning, and his interment was accompanied with the most costly ceremonies.”—*Vide Kenrick*, p. 20, Vol. II.

On the same stand will be found two skulls of the Sacred Bull, one with its horns crooked, there are also different bones, the largest of which is the vertebra of the neck, which is of extraordinary size, above the Bull's head may be seen on the right, a net of rope used for the purpose of carrying anything between two persons, a stick being passed under the two pieces of wood and supported on the shoulders of the carriers. Over the other Bull's head is suspended a large rope-bag, found in the pits with the Bulls, supposed to be used to carry their food.

153. A small wooden Foot-stool. From Sakkarah.

154. A very handsome bronze Column mounted on a tripod terminating in lion's claws.

On the summit is a circular plate supporting a bronze vase, supposed to be used for burning incense or other offerings. This interesting object was found at Tel el Gahoud, or the mound of the Jews, where, upon the site of an ancient Egyptian city, the Israelites were permitted by Ptolemy Philomater, upon the application of their High Priest, Oniius, to build a temple. The place then became the resort of the Jews, and was called the City of Onion or Onii—Metropolis, and was probably one of the five cities in the land of Egypt, which, according to Isaiah, “were to speak the language of Canaan.”—*Vide Isaiah* XIX, verse 184.

155. A small Camp-stool. From Sakkarah.

156. A long Slab of Lime-stone inscribed. From Sakkarah.

157. The Figure of a humpback of Ptolemaic time. From Heliopolis, in the city of On.

158. Four wooden Cats, similiar to No. 140.

159. Vases of Amenti.

160. The mummy of a Dwarf. From Sakkarah.
161. A small Altar stone with two hollow basins. From Tourah.
162. An Altar stone with a hollow depression, inscribed all around with hieroglyphics. From Sakkarah.
163. An Altar stone with one depression or hollow, inscribed all around the margin. From Sakkarah.
164. A similiar Stone, likewise inscribed.
165. A large Stone of the same form inscribed
166. A stone similar to, but larger than No. 162.
167. A marble Statue, unfortunately imperfect, of a keeper of volumes, an officer of high rank; on each side of the pedestal is an inscription of hieroglyphics of very early style, and on the front are offerings most beautifully carved. From Sakkarah.
168. A Lion, from the neighbourhood of the Pyramids of Ghiseh.
169. A limestone representing an offering. From Sakkarah.
170. A Statue in limestone, of an Hierogrammatist sitting and exhibiting a volume or Papyrus, on his knees.

This Statue is in good preservation, and is remarkable for the instrument which is hung over his left shoulder representing a bag or basket, which the scribes carried with them, and hence used in the inscriptions as the symbol of that office and of the art of writing. From Thebes.
171. A Statue similar to No. 127.
172. A Altar Stone for libations, very curiously carved and inscribed. From Lower Egypt.
173. Vide Catalogue, No. 28, page 7.
174. Representation, in fine sand-stone, of a false door to a tomb having a Greek inscription. From Sakkarah.
175. A Broken Tablet, in sand-stone, the hieroglyphics in relief.
176. A small votive Tablet in low relief. From Sakkarah.
177. A very beautiful Tablet in limestone, of a man making offerings to Osiris. From Sakkarah.
178. A sand-stone Tablet, the figures in relief. From Sakkarah.

179. A lime-stone Tablet representing Amunoph the First making an offering to Osiris. From Sakkarah.
180. A Fragment in sand-stone defaced.
181. Fragment, representing articles of food placed on a table. From a tomb in Sakkarah.
182. } Two conical Altars in lime-stone, with a similar in-
 183. } scription on each; and with a tazza in granite, also
 inscribed.
184. Group of figures about two feet high, in fine lime-stone. From the quarriers of Toura.
 It represents a man in an ancient dress and position; the left leg slightly advanced, and his son sustaining his right knee; while his daughter, more advanced in years, and in a kneeling position supports his left. This group still preserves much of its ancient colour. Such groups are common, in basso relievo, on the walls of the more ancient tombs. This is from the same tomb as No. 115, and Nos. 181, 182, 183.
185. Specimens of the Mummied Ibis found in earthenware pots, in the Ibis pits at Sakkarah.
186. A pair of Sandals belonging to a lady, made of the date leaf. From Dashour.
187. A Sandal, made of date leaf. From Sakkarah.
188. Ditto, do.
189. A Sandal beautifully made of the bark of papyrus reeds.
190. Ditto, do.
191. A pair of curiously made Sandals for a lady.
192. Two feet beautifully executed in wood, from a coffin of a Mummy. From Ghiseh.
193. Two beautifully preserved and magnificently wrapped specimens of the Ibis Mummies, found in the tombs of Sakkarah.
194. A very ancient Sandal from Ghiseh.
195. Ditto, do.
196. A Sandal made of the raw hide. From Ghiseh.
197. A pair of very elegantly made Sandals for a lady.
198. A pair of very handsome Sandals, coloured red.

199. A pair of purple leather Boots for a lady. From Dashour.
200. A pair of white Kid Boots.
201. A pair of very small leather Sandals for an infant.
202. A Child's leather Shoe.
203. A red leather Boot.
204. A specimen of Needlework. From Ghiseh.
205. Ditto; do.
206. A fine specimen of Linen Cloth.
207. A fine specimen of Woollen Cloth.
208. A specimen of Knitting in various colored worsted.
209. } Knives of the Ethiopian Stone, used in making the
 210. } incisors in the cavity of the abdomen in the process
 211. } of embalming, a metal instrument not being used.—
Vide Herodotus, Euterpe, LXXXVI.
212. A skull of a female Mummy with plaited hair. From Sakkarah.
213. A skull of a Female Mummy dressed with a cap of worsted work.
214. A skull of a Male Mummy with hair.
215. The leg of a Female wanting the foot, which had been amputated at the ankle joint during life, prior to the process of embalming being completed, as the cloth covers the articulating surface of the joint. From Sakkarah.
216. } Two Mummied Hands, gilded, from Ghiseh.
 217. }
218. } Two Mummied Feet, gilded, from the same Mummy.
 219. }
220. The hand of a Female Mummy, beautifully enveloped in cloth, from Sakkarah.
221. A Sandal from a Female Mummy, painted and gilded.
222. Four Mummied Ibis's, from the pit at Sakkarah.
223. A pair of Sandals of raw hide, from Sakkarah.
224. A pair of Leather Sandals.

225. Three Mummied Hands. From Sakkarah.
226. A Sandal of date leaves, with the toe turned up and the sides raised, approaching the shape of the shoe. From Ghiseh.
227. A pair of Sandals, (right and left,) very neatly made, for a lady. From Dashour.
228. A round Basket made of grass, having five partitions round a centre, in one of the partitions is No.
229. A white Glass, of beautiful form. From Sakkarah.
230. An ancient Broom made of straw, similar to those in use at the present day.
231. A small figure of the Bull Apis. From Dashour.
232. A fragment of a Vase, covered with figures of the Persian period. From Ghiseh.
233. A Basket and Lid covered with red leather. The basket is made of fine reeds, and is divided into seven partitions. From Sakkarah.
234. A most magnificent Papyrus in the Hiratic character, thirty-six feet long, and in such perfect preservation that it does not require to be stretched on paper. Such Papyri are scarcely ever met with. This was found at Sakkarah.
235. The figure of a Goddess painted in cloth.
236. A pair of Sandals covering the sides of the feet, made of date leaves. From Sakkarah.
237. A pair of purple Leather Boots, ornamented with gilded devices. From Sakkarah.
238. A pair of very curiously made Sandals for a Lady.
From Sakkarah.
239. A Man's Sandal, made of Papyrus leaves. Ditto.
240. A pair of red Leather Boots. Ditto.
241. A Man's Sandal of Papyrus leaves, turned up at the toe. From Thebes.
242. A pair of Leather Boots. From Abouseer.
243. A pair of do. very old, and in bad condition. Do.

244. A neatly made pair of Lady's Sandals.
245. A piece of the covering of a Mummy, with the figure of an Israelite bound and placed on the sole of a sandal as a mark of contempt. From Thebes.
246. A fragment of a Wooden Coffin, inscribed, and having two figures of Anubis (Jackalls,) watching. From Sakkarah.
247. Fragment of a Sarcophagus, with the figure of Nephthys. From Thebes.
248. A round Piece of Wood from the pyramid of Sakkarah.
249. A round Piece of Wood from a wall in the entrance of the great pyramid at Abouseer.
250. A fragment of Granite of the god Nilus, inscribed. From Sakkarah.
251. A part of a Lyre in the shape of a swan's head, inlaid with ivory. From Sakkarah.
252. } Sacred Serpents with the disk originally gilded.
253. }
254. The head of a Duck in wood, most beautifully executed, in a miniature form. From Sakkarah.
255. A beautiful Figure in Wood, inscribed down the middle, and having the cartouche of Thothmes III., and the same royal name is on the banner he holds in his hand. From Thebes.
256. Lion's Head in wood, of excellent workmanship, which formed part of an elegant chair similar to those represented in the Beban el Molook. In one eye is still the remains of the gold orb and blue enamel of the lid. From Sakkarah.
257. Part of the arm of a Chair, inlaid with ivory, to represent a duck or goose's head. From Thebes.
258. A piece of a Tree taken from the wall in the chamber of the great pyramid of Sakkarah.
259. A leg of a Chair, inscribed. From Thebes.
260. A leg of a Chair, in hard wood, inscribed, and has the cartouche of Buhan a-ten-ra, a Pharaoh of the eighteenth dynasty ; 1430 years before Christ.

- 261. A small figure of a Humpbacked Man in wood.
- 262. A Monkey seated on a Lotus.
- 263. Ditto. Ditto.
- 264. Cupping Horn, similar to those used in the East at the present time. The operator exhausts the air through a small hole at the point of the horn to which he applies his mouth, and then covers it with a small piece of leather which is attached to it for that purpose. It was found by Dr. Abbott in a tomb at Sakkarah, at the opening of which he was present.
- 265. A Cupping Horn, terminating in the head of a buffalo. From Sakkarah.
- 266. A Cupping Horn, terminating in the head of a lion.
- 267. Small Figure in hard brown wood, representing one of the Asiatic tribes prostrate. It probably formed part of a group, representing the king trampling under foot the enemies of Egypt. From Sakkarah.
- 268. An Instrument in Wood, in the form of the hind leg of a gazelle, used for glazing. From Sakkarah.
- 269. A Tablet in Wood, dedicated to Ammin, for the cure of deafness. From Thebes.
- 270. A Wooden Figure, similar to No. 267, the head curiously twisted to appear as if looking round.
- 271. A figure of a Monkey, beautifully executed, but very old. From Abouseer.
- 272. A Sphinx, in wood.
- 273. An instrument in wood used by the Egyptian Priests in making offerings to their Gods. One end terminating in a hawk's head, the other in a hand. Very ancient. From Sakkarah.
- 274. A peice of Wood originally beautifully inscribed. From Sakkarah.
- 275. Statue of a Cynocephalus sitting; this animal is the symbolic hieroglyphic of the God Thoth, he is carved in stone and of good workmanship; there are a few hieroglyphics on the plinths in which the name of Thoth appears. From Lower Egypt.

276. } A Cynocephalus in stone. }
 277. } Ditto in earthenware } From Abouseer.
278. } Osirian Figures in Wood, painted and inscribed.
 279. } From Thebes.
 280. }
281. Statue of Isis and Horus in black stone; this figure has a legend in hieroglyphics on the plinth. From Sakkarah.
282. An Osirian figure in wood.
283. Statue of a King in stone holding the flagellum in his right hand, and the pastoral crook of Osiris in his left; he wears the projecting kilt, down the centre of which are two lines of hieroglyphics; the cap of the statue was of bronze, as appears from a portion still remaining. From Lower Egypt.
284. A Lamp in green porcelain, found in the great pyramid of Cheops at Ghiseh.
285. A similar Lamp found in the great pyramid of Sakkarah.
286. A circular lamp with two burners, with a socket in the centre to fix it on a staff. From Abouseer.
 The ten accompanying lamps are of Ptolemaic and early Christian period.
287. Small Statue in fine limestone, representing a person kneading dough or grinding.
 This little figure is of admirable workmanship, and is inscribed with several lines of hieroglyphics which have been filled with some brilliant blue composition. The subject is not common. There are one or two examples of kings habited in the attire of a priest, and employed in the same occupation. From Thebes.
288. Statue of Isis and Horus, in white marble.
 The Goddess has a bronze head-dress, and a bronze hawk stands behind her throne, which it encircles with its extended wings. These were formerly beautifully inlaid with enamel or some other vitreous substance, but age has nearly destroyed all traces of it. The plinth of this curious and rare specimen is of bronze, and there is an inscription in hieroglyphics down the back of the Goddess. From Sakkarah.
289. }
 290. } Two green glass Bottles found in a tomb at Sakkarah.

291. A porcelain figure of a Female in a white dress, and her head decorated with the lotus flower and leaf, intermixed with gold, showing the style of dress of her time, Thothmes III., From Thebes.
 "It was probably used as a pattern."—Vide HERODOTUS, Euterpe, LXXXVI.
292. A figure of Bacchus bearing a Wine Jar, beautifully executed in earthenware. From Lower Egypt.
293. } Figures of the God Onouris, emblematical of Evil and
 294. } Death. From Sakkarah.
295. A small earthenware Vase of an antique form. From Sakkarah.
296. Figure of a Female of the Ptolemaic period, in red earthenware. From Abouseer.
297. A Vase in the form of a Female holding a gazelle in her left arm; this Vase is made of fine red clay. From Sakkarah.
298. A similar figure to No. 293, having a serpent in each hand in place of the shield and sword. From Sakkarah.
299. A Figure of a Horus in red clay, of Ptolemaic time. From Sakkarah.
300. The Figure of RA, or the Sun, on a lotus leaf. From Ghiseh.
301. A figure of a Monkey, in red clay.
302. A Comic Mask, in red clay.
303. Part of a Mould in soft stone for casting various devices. It is of the Ptolemaic age; for, on one side is the head of Jupiter Serapis. From Sakkarah.
304. A Series of 12 Moulds for casting. The one numbered is a mould of the god Pthah Socharis, the divinity of Wemphis. From Sakkarah.
305. A Head in burned clay. Apparently of an idiot.
306. A Figure, similar to 234.
307. Model of a Hoe, in lime-stone.
308. The figure of a man of lower class, in brick.

- 309 A model in porcelain, of the Staff held by the deities of Egypt, from which it will be seen, that the upper termination of these staves is not intended to represent the Hoopoo or any other bird, but that of some quadruped with long ears. Found at Sakkarah.
310. } Two Osirian Figures, both broken but inscribed, and
311. } have the cartouche of Psammitichus.
312. A Porcelain Cylinder, inscribed. From Ghiseh.
313. Figure of the God Nilus, in white marble.
314. A Cow's head, in porcelain.
315. A mass of Osirian figures, that have been spoiled and rejected by the manufacturers. From Thebes.
316. A porcelain representation of the Pantheon Pipes. From Sakkarah.
317. A wooden figure of Osiris, beautifully covered with gold leaf.
318. A Wooden Figure of the Goddess Isis and her son Horus. From Sakkara.
319. A Basket, the lid is ornamented with shells. From Sakkarah.
320. A Figure of Horus and Isis, in its original wrapping.
321. A Figure of Osiris, do do
322. A small Basket found in one of the chambers of the Great Pyramid at Sakkarah, by I. Perring, Esq.
323. Three small coarse Baskets made of the fibre of the date tree.
They were deposited with the Mummy, and intended to contain the grain which it was supposed the deceased would require in the cultivation of the fields of Amenti, during his progress in the lower hemisphere or purgatory. See any of the funeral Papyri and also the small Osirian figures. One of these baskets is almost invariably represented slung over the left shoulder of the blue figures by a cord held in the right hand, together with an instrument representing the hoe, while in the left hand is another instrument of agriculture. These baskets are by no means common, and are found only in a certain class of Mummy. From Thebes.

326. A piece of thin Cord, beautifully made and in good preservation. From Abouseer.

327. A piece of Cord, made from the fibre of the date tree.

328. An ingeniously constructed trap for catching the Gazelle.

It is made of the points of the date leaves, so arranged as to entangle the animal's leg when trodden upon, and to prevent him from running, while the hunters are enabled to come up and catch him. From Sakkarah.

329. An ancient Basket. From Thebes.

330. A piece of a Mummy case, inscribed, and bearing a cartouche upon it. From Sakkarah.

331. A gilded figure of Osiris holding a bronze crook in his left hand. From Sakkarah.

332. A mummied Fish, in a wooden case, made to represent a fish.

333. } Two Glass Bottles. From Sakkarah.

334. }

335. A Potter's model, in wood. From Thebes.

336. A small wooden figure of Osiris, seated. The body is hollowed and has a small mummy enclosed.

337. A wooden figure of Typhon, with a bronze bangle on each arm. From Ghiseh.

338. A figure of Osiris, similar to No. 331.

339. A Wooden Snake; the pedestal contains a mummy of the reptile. From the Fayoum.

340. Wooden representation of a Crocodile.

341. Represents Bubastes, the lion-headed god, in a sitting posture. From Lower Egypt.


342. A small wooden figure of Isis and Horus.

343. A wooden figure of the Ichneumon, well executed. The pedestal contains a mummy. From Sakkarah.

344. Figure of a Fish, in wood.

345. Fragment of the figure of Typhon, in blue pottery.

346. Part of a Wooden Hammer. From Thebes.

347. A dove-tail of Wood, taken from the corner of the palace of Ramases the Great, at Medinet Abou, the most southerly ruin of Thebes, on the left bank of the Nile, about 1355 years B. C., used to connect the stone-work.
348. A similar but smaller piece of Wood. From Thebes.
349. An earthenware head of Typhon.
350. A piece of dark wood, inscribed with two lines of hieroglyphics.
351. A Drill-bow, and Cord. From Thebes.
352. A Drill-bow. From Sakkarah.
353. A small figure of a Fish, in wood. From Sakkarah.
354. A wooden Bull, very ancient and in very bad condition.
355. A wooden Pulley. From Thebes.
356. The Mummy of a young Crocodile, unwrapped, taken from the Crocodile Pits, at Manfalont.
 “The Crocodile was sacred, and having no tongue, is a fit emblem of the Deity, since the divine reason needs no utterance, but governs all in silence. Its eye, when in the water, is covered with a membrane through which it sees but cannot be seen, as the Deity beholds all things, being invisible.”—*Vide* KENRICK, p. 16, vol. II.
357. Mummied Snakes.
358. Mummied Crocodiles, similar to 356, but not unwrapped, From Manfalont.
359. A sacred Ibis, divested of its wrappings.
360. Two sacred Ibises, in their original bandages.
 On the walls of the centre room are six large Crocodiles, from the Crocodile Mummy Pits near Manfalont. There are also two Mummied Cats.
361. Fragment of a Walking-stick, on which there is engraved a line of hieroglyphics, preceded by a man in the act of adorning the Theban Triad; probably in allusion to the office of the possessor, whose name and titles are contained in the inscription. This stick is ornamented with an ivory top. From Thebes.
362. Fragment of another Stick, with an inscription.
 The heads of the Tribes of Israel had their names inscribed on

their staffs, (Numb. xvii., 2,) and it would appear that the heads of families in ancient Egypt also practised this custom, for the chief person in the representations on the walls of the ancient tombs, has always a staff. All these sticks are much longer than the modern stick. From Thebes.

363. A Walking-stick, inscribed with the owner's name.

364. A Tally-Stick.

365. A Stick made of wood, resembling that used in England for whips. It is extremely tough and full of knots.

This kind of stick is usually about four feet long, and has always a little branch near the top. It was carried by a certain class of persons attending funerals. This sample has a bronze ferule at the thicker end, which, contrary to modern fashion, was the part that was brought in contact with the ground. It has likewise an inscription a little below where the hand would be placed. From Thebes.

366. } Two Sticks used to carry packages, similar to the net
367. } suspended over the Bulls, between two men; each
end of the stick resting on the shoulder of the carriers.

368. A Papyrus, in the Demotic character. From Sakkarah.

369. Fragment in basaltic stone, of a Sarcophagus taken from Colonel Campbell's tomb, or rather from one of the excavations in the trench which surrounds it From Ghiseh.

370. } Pedestals, supporting a set of Stone Sculptures, from
371. } the Tomb of Assa, in Sakkarah.

The hieroglyphics are most exquisitely cut in high relief, and the second stone is interesting, from the portrait, which is evidently not an Egyptian. Assa was one of the Hyksos.


372. A Sand-stone Tablet, representing two men making offerings of fruit. The sculptures are in relief and well executed. From Sakkarah.

373. A Papyrus, in the Demotic character, of the time of Cleopatra and Ptolemy. It is a contract for the sale of land.

374. }
375. } Two Papyri, similar to the above. From Sakkarah.

376. A piece of Cloth, painted in very bright colours, taken from a Mummy. From Sakkarah.

377. A lime-stone Tablet, representing one man leading a cow ; another slaughtering a cow, probably intended as offerings to the deity.
378. A lime-stone monument, representing a figure, in relief, receiving offerings. From Ghiseh.
379. A sand-stone Slab, most exquisitely carved, in relief. From its style must be very ancient. From Ghiseh.
380. A painted Stone. The inscription is in the Demotic character. From Thebes.
381. A Funereal Papyrus in hieroglyphics. From Sakkarah.
382. A specimen of ancient Cloth. From Sakkarah.
 "Their habits, which they called Calasiris, are made of linen, and fringed at the bottom. Over this they throw a shawl made of white wool. (See No. 9.) But, in these vests of wool, they are forbidden by their religion, either to be buried, or to enter any sacred edifice."—Vide HERODOTUS, Euterpe, LXXXVI.
383. A Papyrus in the Demotic character. From Sakkarah.
384. Three pieces of a Greek Papyrus. From Dashour.
385. Fragments of a Papyrus, found around the hips of a male mummy. From Sakkarah.
386. } The Wheel and Tyre, and other portions of a Chariot,
 387. } found in a Mummy Pit, near Dashour.
- The wheel has six spokes like those chariots represented in the paintings and sculptures. This, however, appears to be somewhat differently constructed, for it seems to have been strengthened by an inner circle.
388. A War Club, studded with iron spikes. Very rare. From Sakkarah.
389. A Shelf, containing vases of Egyptian alabaster and black marble.
 The one upon which the number is placed is the most interesting, as it is beautifully carved, and also has the hieroglyphical numerals for nineteen, under the left handle ; denoting, that it contains nineteen measures of that period. They are almost all from Sakkarah.
390. The bottom of a Mummy Case, painted in water colours, which, notwithstanding its great age and continual exposure, are still very bright. From Sakkarah.
391. The cover of a Mummy Case. The dress is uncommon. From Sakkarah.

392. A gilded figure of Bubastes, decorated with a necklace of beads. From Sakkarah.
393. Two small wooden Obelisks, inscribed with hieroglyphics. They somewhat resemble Cleopatra's Needle, at Alexandria. From Ghiseh.
394. An Osirian figure. From Ghiseh.
395. } Two instruments of wood, used in preparing clay for
396. } making bricks. They are also used as hoes for agricultural purposes. They are still retained by the natives. From Thebes.
397. A Bull's Head, beautifully carved in wood, and ornamented with ivory. From Ghiseh.
398. A Common Barge for carrying cargo, with a crew of thirteen men.
399. A Mummy Case, containing a male Mummy. From Ghiseh.
400. A very handsome Mummy, supposed to be of a female. Her head-dress is composed of Lotus flowers. From Thebes.
401. A magnificent Mummy of a young priest. From Thebes.
-  Suspended above these mummies are two Jackals, the emblems of Anubis, the guardian of the tombs. From Sakkarah.
402. A Mummy in a very splendid case. From Sakkarah.
403. A Boat with its Crew, one of them propelling the boat with a long pole, as is the custom on the Nile. From Thebes.
404. A wooden figure of Osiris. From Sakkarah.
405. A large wooden figure of Osiris. It is hollow, and originally contained a papyrus. From Ghiseh.
406. A wooden figure of Anubis. From Sakkarah.
407. Two Lizards in bronze, most exquisitely executed. From Thebes.
408. A box of Wood in the form of a temple, highly decorated, containing a coarse vase in which was the

heart of a Priestess. The lid of this box is surmounted by a hawk with a gilt head. It was found with the Mummy of a Priestess, in one of the tombs of Sakkarah. The Mummy was beautifully painted. The face, hands and feet were covered with gold leaf. The Mummy was lost in the Nile.

409. A Statue of Thoth, the most exquisite work of art in the collection.

This beautiful little statue is only two inches and a-quarter high ; is made of fine lime-stone, but has the appearance of polished ivory. It is in perfect preservation, and of the most ancient style of sculpture. From Memphis.

410. An Osirian figure in wood, highly painted. From Sakkarah.

411. The upper part of a white stone figure in the progress of manufacture.

412. An Osirian figure painted and inscribed with hieroglyphics. The face is gilt—the body is hollow, and contains the Mummy of a Snake. From Thebes.

413. The lower extremities of the figure No. 411. This is curious as it shows how these figures were prepared. From Sakkarah.

414. An Osirian figure painted and inscribed with hieroglyphics. From Sakkarah.

415. A Bow of curious structure, with leather case that contained it and attached it to the war chariot. It is covered with the bark of the cherry tree, like unto the wooden pipes so celebrated at the present time in the East. Four arrows made of reed and tipped with flint-stone, are suspended with it. From Sakkarah.

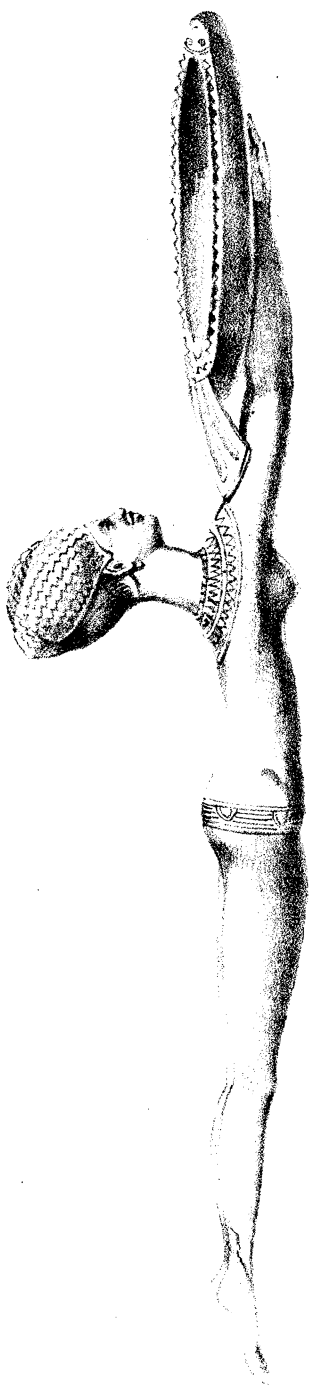
416. A small cylinder of flinty lime-stone used as part of a neck-lace, inscribed with the nomen and pronomen of Amenemha, of the twelfth Dynasty, two thousand and eighty years B. C. This is a very rare specimen.

417. A specimen of ancient Wool. From Thebes.

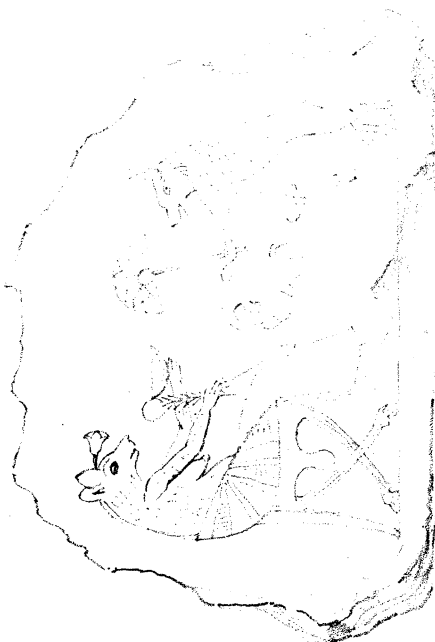
418. A Lady's work Basket, which, when found, contained the following articles :

- 419. Two skeins of Thread, and a small white glass Bottle.
- 420. A small brown Glass, figured.
- 421. The top of a wooden Box in shape of a Scarabæus, probably the box contained some unguent.
- 422. Two hollow porcelain Balls, coloured black and blue.
- 423. A small wooden Toilet Box with five compartments to contain the black powder called Kohl, used to blacken the eye-lids as in the days of Jezebel.
- 424. A Netting needle charged with the original thread.
- 425. Two bronze needles; one blade of a pair of bronze scissors, beautifully fashioned in the form of a sphinx, a piece of linen in the process of being darned or mended, some bronze pins.
- 426. A dress Comb in ivory, chased on the back.
- 427. A wooden Comb.
- 428. Four small Ivory Pegs, use uncertain.
- 429. A Spatula for spreading unguents.
- 430. Some false Hair platted.
- 431. A blue hollow Cylinder used to contain Kohl for the eyes, has the prænomén of Amunoph III., and the nomen of his second wife, queen Taia. Amunoph began his reign 1430 years B. C., and is supposed to be the Memnon of the vocal Statue of Thebes.
- 432. A similar Cylinder to the above, but not inscribed.
- 433. Toilet-stand, in wood, in the form of a column, with a palm-tree capital, and has also the instrument for applying the Kohl. From Thebes.
- 434. A Toilet-stand, for containing the pigment called Kohl, for blacking the margin of the eye-lids.
- 435. A Wooden Box with two divisions, used to contain Kohl. Fastened by the stick used for placing the Kohl on the eye-lids.
- 436. A similar Box, with four divisions, made of blue porcelain and inscribed.

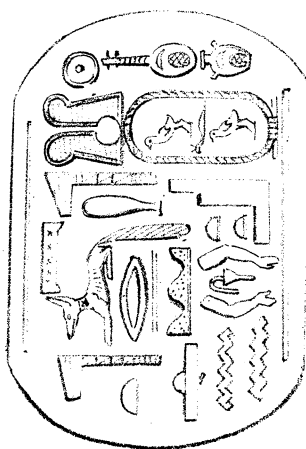
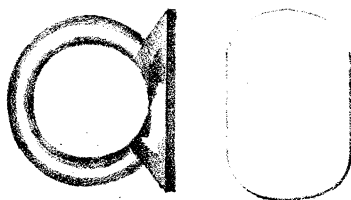
437. A Toilet stand made with black stone, for holding Kohl and the instrument with which this powder is applied to the eyes. From Sakkarah.
438. The same of Porcelain, decorated with ornaments.
439. A circular Box made of the tooth of the hippopotamus, in the form of a cup, with a cover. From Sakkarah.
440. The same as No. 437, in marble.
441. An Alabaster Vase.
442. A Box in wood, in the form of the pod of some plant. It contains a bronze instrument.
443. A reed containing a metallic powder of a blue colour, probably used at the toilet. From Sakkarah.
444. A reed containing ointment for a similar purpose.
445. A wooden Box with a cover, in the centre of which there is a hole for inserting the instrument to extract the contents.
446. A cylindrical Box of wood painted white. The cover is contrived after the manner of porcelain teapots of the present time, with little projections to prevent its falling off.
447. The same as 443.
448. Similar to 440; in alabaster. From Sakkarah.
549. A Toilet Box in the form of a shell, and has the cartouche of a queen.
450. A long bronze Pin, and three ornaments for the hair, made of ivory. From Sakkarah.
451. A Box in form of a Gazelle in the attitude of rising. The body of the animal is hollowed, and the back is ingeniously made to open by turning on a pivot. From Sakkarah.
452. A Toilet Box in the form of a Duck, the lid opening as in the above. The box is beautifully carved and inlaid. From Sakkarah.
453. A Box made in the shape of a Fish, in slate-stone. The eyes inlaid, opens as the others, on a pivot. From Sakkarah.



N° 460.



N° 743.



N° 1051.

454. A Spoon in the form of a shell made of glass, coloured to imitate nature. From Sakkarah.

455. A Cylindrical toilet Box, engraved and outlined, filled with some white composition.

It represents women in the approved position of the Egyptian dance, playing on various instruments. Bouquets of flowers are strewed upon the floor, and one of the women, as if to gratify all the senses at once, pours into the cup of the person seated, before whom the others are dancing and singing, some grateful beverage. A line of hieroglyphics encircles the upper part, and the usual ornament of the base of an apartment decorates the lower part of the box. This curious piece of antiquity was found at Sakkarah. But, both in composition and style, it resembles the best designs painted on the walls of the Tombs, at Thebes.

456. A Semi-cylindrical Toilet-box, beautifully carved, in hard wood, with a sliding cover. The interior is divided into compartments. From Sakkarah.

457. Fragment of a Spoon, in soft black stone, in the form of a Fish.

458. A Spoon, in hard wood, shaped like a cartouche. In the hollow is represented a lake with fish, and the handle is fantastically carved to imitate the Lotus. It terminates in the head of a duck. From Sakkarah.

459. The same, beautifully executed, representing a bouquet. The Lotus is more prominent than the other flowers. Found at Sakkarah.

460. The same, in hard wood, representing a Nubian woman swimming, sustaining in her extended arms a duck or goose, which is hollowed out and forms the bowl of the Spoon.

The head of this figure is most beautifully sculptured, and the hair fantastically dressed after the fashion of the Abyssinians. It was found in a tomb at Abouseer.

461. The same, in wood. The hair dressed in a different fashion, and the bowl of the spoon wanting.

462. The same as the above, in ivory. The head wanting. From Sakkarah.

463. The same, in the form of a Lotus.

464. A kind of a Spoon, in wood.

465. The same, in ivory, in the form of a fish. From Sakkarah.
466. Two cups of ivory, united.
467. A shallow Spoon, in wood, the handle of which is in the shape of a fox. From Sakkarah.
468. The same, with a varied device. From Sakkarah.
469. Instrument in wood, probably used for introducing some liquid through the nostrils into the head, in the process of embalming. From Sakkarah.
470. A small Toilet Box, in wood, in the form of a duck. Found at Sakkarah.
471. A beautiful and very rare Spoon ; the bowl being formed of a shell, and the handle of iron, the only example of the kind I have met with. From Sakkarah.
472. Similar to 470.
473. Fragment of a Spoon made of marble, in the shape of a fish. From Sakkarah.
474. A Spoon made of ivory. The handle being a cow's head.
475. The handle of a Spoon in alabaster, in the form of the head and neck of a swan.
476. Utensil of wood in the form of a Lotus flower, its stalk and bulb. From Sakkarah.
477. A small Wooden Box, in which the gold ring No. 1085 was found. From Thebes.
- 478, { Four Wooden Head-rests, or Pillows, inscribed, they
to { all have the representation of Typhon on the pedestal, and on one the Hippopotamus-headed goddess, TE-OR, is engraved on the opposite limb.
481. {
- From the position in which these gods are usually represented on Head Rests, it would appear, that the ancient Egyptians considered the hideous forms of these divinities well calculated to secure repose, by frightening away the still more terrible creations of the mind. From Sakkarah.
482. Head Rest in stone.
483. Four small Vases. One of which contains some kind of unguent.

- 484, } Bronze Mirrors, Nos. 484 and 486 have bronze han-
 to } dles representing the Goddess Athor. From Assouan.
 487. }
488. A small bronze Vase, surrounded with figures in relief.
 From Sakkarah.
489. A similar but smaller Vase.
- 490, } Two pairs of Bronze Castanets, used by the female
 to } dancers. By their side is a smaller one. From Sak-
 491. } karah.
- 492, }
 493, } Three Wooden Combs. From Sakkarah.
 494. }
495. A Bronze Key. From Thebes.
496. A Brush of Date fibre, for chasing away flies. From Sak-
 karah.
497. A Porcelain Drinking-Cup, in the shape of a Lotus.
 Colored. From Sakkarah.
498. The head of Isis, beautifully carved in wood. From
 Ghiseh.
499. A Systrum in wood.
- 500, }
 501. } Two similar Instruments.
- 502, }
 503. } The same in blue Porcelain.
- 504, }
 505, } The same in Bronze. These Instruments were car-
 506. } ried in religious processions, and at the present time
 are used in the Christian Churches in Abyssinia.
507. A portable Balance. It appears to be cut out of one
 piece of wood, and has a piece of lead at its extremi-
 ty as a weight. From Sakkarah.
508. A wooden Spindle. From Sakkarah.
509. A bronze Drinking-Vessel, beatifully made, has been
 turned and varnished. From Thebes.
510. A bronze Drinking-Vase, of a somewhat different form.
 From Thebes.
511. A bronze Fork, used by the Priests in presenting
 offerings to the Pharaohs, when seated as Gods, on
 high thrones.

512. A similar Instrument. Both from Sakkarah.
513. A Packet not yet opened, found with the grain. At Sakkarah.
514. A Wild Duck, cut down the back, salted and spread out for dried provisions. Found with some others in a jar, at Thebes, by A. C. Harris, Esq.
515. A bronze Colander, beautifully made. Found near Heliopolis.
516. A small Porcelain Vase.
517. Basket made of the small ends of the Papyrus leaf, containing fruit. From Thebes.
518. } Pieces of bread found in the Tombs, deposited with
519. } the dead. From Thebes.
520. A small Vase containing gum.
521. A small Vase containing lees.
522. An earthen Jar containing fruit and seeds. From Thebes.
523. A Package containing wheat. A sample of which is placed upon the table. From Sakkarah.
524. A small Stand or Table made of a sonorous stone, is quite perfect, and finished with great accuracy. Stands, of this form, set in rows, and laden with fruit and viands of various descriptions, are represented in the more ancient Tombs. This is one foot in diameter, and was found in a tomb, at Sakkarah.
525. A Net containing the fruit of the Persea, and of a species of palm, now no where to be found in the Valley of the Nile, but which grows abundantly in some of the Valleys of the Bisharean desert, between Korosko and Aboo-Hamed. A specimen of each of these fruits lies in front of the net. From Thebes.
526. An earthenware Vase containing fruit and seeds. From Thebes.
527. A similar Vase, which has been covered with rope-netting; containing fruits, &c.
528. Grain from 523.

529. Sample of Grain from the Tombs at Thebes, presented by Sir Gardner Wilkinson.
530. A handsome marble Vase, containing mummied eggs, found in the large Vase No 2, in the Egg Pits at Sakkarah.
531. Lotus leaves found under the head of a female mummy. At Thebes.
532. A Fruit from the tombs. At Thebes.
533. A set of Reed Pens and a bronze Knife, found at Abouseer.
534. } Tablets used by the Egyptian children in learning to
535. } write the Greek language, when first introduced by the Ptolemies. From Abouseer.
536. } Two sets of Tablets, covered with black wax, used for
537. } the same purpose as the above; also, the bronze stylus with which they wrote. From Abouseer.
538. A kind of Tee-to-tum in stone, with the Greek alphabet inscribed thereon, supposed to have been used by children, to learn their letters, as it was found with the above tablets.
539. A Stone Marble.
540. An earthenware Toy.
541. A set of Wooden Dolls.
542. Seven pieces of Wood, probably used by children in some game, resembling one now very common in Egypt. One side of each stick is deprived of its bark, and according to the manner in which they fall, the bark or the contrary side upwards, the game is won or lost. From Sakkarah.
543. Four small Vases, of terra-cotta, in shape similar to those from which libations were poured. It was found with a mummy of the age of the Ptolemies. From Sakkarah.
544. Square Tablet of wood, with an enchorial inscription. From Sakkarah.
545. A Painter's Stone and Muller for grinding colors.

546. Pallet or Inkstand of a Scribe, in wood.

This instrument not only served to contain the brushes or reeds used in writing, and the black and red pigments, but was also used as a tablet and ruler. From Thebes.

547. }
548. } The same as the above.

549. A similar Pallet, but smaller, and in green porcelain.

550. A Scribe with one of the above pallets in his right hand, and a roll of papyrus in his left hand, in porcelain.

551. A Shell and Brush, probably used by a painter.

552. A small stone Pallet.

553. The same as No. 543.

554. A small leaden Vase. From Sakkarah.

555. An instrument in wood, in the form of the hind leg of a gazelle, used for polishing. From Sakkarah.

556. The lid of a box inlaid, it has a bronze hinge.

557. A curved packing needle of wood. From Sakkarah.

558. An iron instrument with a wooden handle. From Sakkarah.

559. Specimens of the Papyrus and other reeds.

560. Lid of the small Sarcophagus, No. 561, which contains the effigies of two mummies and was probably used as mentioned by Herodotus, Euterpe LXXVIII.

562. Model of a Boat in green porcelain, containing nine persons and some animals. From Thebes.

563. A Lion's head beautifully carved in wood. From Thebes.

564. A piece of the paste-board cover of a mummy, painted and varnished.

565. A piece of Wood with Greek and Enchorial inscriptions. From Thebes.

566. The figure of a Monkey, curiously pressed out of folds of linen. From Sakkarah.

567. Cotton Cloth found by S. Potts, Esq. at Petræa in 1844,

568. A Vase in the form of Typhon. From Sakkarah.

569. A Figure used in the Game of Chess. From Sakkarah.

570. An oblong Box with a drawer, containing 21 pieces of Porcelain, half the number of different shapes. One side of the box is divided into squares, the other into eight and twenty, apparently for playing different games. From Thebes.

571.



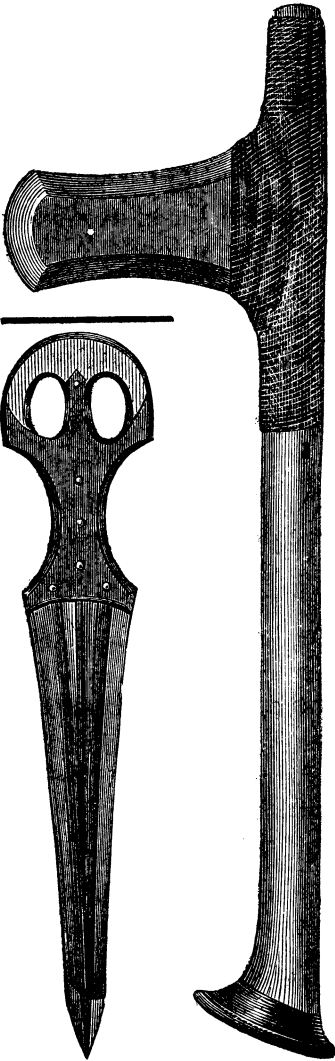
Curved Stick, such as is seen in the hand of the hunter in the representations of this ancient diversion, in the older tombs. It was used for throwing at birds, and by its form probably partook of the Beaumerang of the New Hollanders; or the Trombash still in use in the interior of Africa.* This sample is inscribed and bears the cartouche compounded of the word AMUN, and other characters terminating in the ♀ feminine article. The cartouche is preceded by the title "Royal Daughter." Perhaps this instrument was used also by the ladies of these heroic times, who, in the representations above quoted, are frequently seen accompanying their fathers or husbands in a small boat made of the papyrus, in which it appears the ancient Egyptians navigated the canals or smaller branches of the parent stream—which in those days, particularly in the Delta, abounded in the papyrus plant. There is a bronze nail at the top of the handle. This remarkable instrument was found in a tomb at Thebes.

* The Trombash is used also in war, and made of iron, and more curved than the Beaumerang of the New Hollanders.



572. A small Bow with the original Cord.
573. A Cow's Horn, much bent, closed at the bottom with a circular piece of wood, and open at the narrow end so as to form a kind of scoop or spoon. From Sakkarah.
574. Iron Helmet, with a neck-guard in chain armour. This rare article was found at Thebes, with the following.
575. Fragment of a Breast-Plate, made of pieces of iron in the form of scales, one of which takes the shape of a cartouche, and has stamped thereon the name of the Egyptian king Shishak, who invaded Jerusalem 971 years B. C. See 1 KINGS, ch. 14, v. 25: 2 CHRONICLES, ch. 12, v. 2.
576. An Iron Spatula. From Sakkarah.
577. An Arrow Head in iron, found with Nos. 574 and 575.
578. Model of an Instrument, partly in wood and partly in steel, shaped like the hieroglyphic symbol used in the prenomen of Ramases. Also, a small Statue of Horus, and an instrument having a lion's head, the lower extremity of which is forked. These, and the helmet and breast-plate, are very rare and are the only articles *in iron or steel*, of undoubted antiquity, and are not to be found in any other collection. The rarity of this metal is, however, to be attributed rather to the rapid decomposition it undergoes when exposed to damp, than to ignorance of its properties; for besides that it is recorded to have been known to the antediluvians, (see GENESIS, CIV. v. 22,) it is more universally abundant than any other metal; and it would have been impossible to execute such works as are found in both Egypt and Greece, without its aid.

579.



A battle Axe, beautifully made of bronze, firmly bound to its original handle by means of slender interlaced thongs of leather. From Thebes.

580.

A bronze Dagger, with Horn Handle attached to the blade by silver rivets. This dagger is beautifully made, and resembles much those carried by the Nubians of the present period. From Thebes.

581. A Stick used in hurling a stone from a sling.

582,

583,

584.

Sticks said to be used for throwing at small birds.

585. Handle of a Dagger, in Lapis Lazuli, bearing the cartouche of Osirci, 1385 years B. c. From Sakkarah.

586. Vase of red stone, of the quality of "Rosso Antica." From Sakkarah.
587. A small alabaster Vase.
588. A fragment of Pottery of the Ptolemaic period. From Sakkarah.
589. A small alabaster Vase. From Sakkarah.
590. A fragment of an earthenware Vase, representing an infant clasped in the arms of a female. From Sakkarah.
591. A Vase of a hard green stone, of oval shape, and with a small spout, resembling a gourd cut in half. From Sakkarah.
592. An Ivory Figure. From Abouseer.
593. An Ivory Figure. do.
594. An earthenware Stamp, with a royal name.
595. A large wooden Stamp, in the shape of a cartouche, Inscribed. Mr. Oswald gives the following as a translation: "The priest of Phath, the great god (Macrobius,) the keeper of the house of gifts of Osiris, the Lord of the West.
596. A representation of a Lotus, in colored pottery. From Sakkarah.
597. A Stamp, in the shape of a cartouche, in blue pottery. Inscribed. From Sakkarah.
598. A Stamp in stone, inscribed with the name of Amenoph. From Thebes.



599. Prenomen of the father of Sesostris, in porcelain. The oval, which encircles the name, represents a double rope: the whole is a good example of the style of hieroglyphics of his tomb, and age, 1395 years B. c. From Sakkarah.
600. The figure of a God seated, in blue porcelain. From Sakkarah.

- 601. A small Tablet, in form of a temple, having the Bull Apis in relief, in porcelain. From Sakkarah.
- 602. A Bone carved. From Sakkarah.
- 603. A piece of Ivory, beautifully carved. From Sakkarah.
- 604. A Wedge in ivory.
- 605. A specimen of Porcelain. A fragment.
- 606. Fragments of a Cartouche, in glazed porcelain.
- 607. A Vase similar to the Etruscan. From Sakkarah.
- 608. An alabaster Cup.
- 609. An alabaster Jug.
- 610. A small Vase, apparently Etruscan. Sakkarah.
- 611. Two elegantly shaped Vases, in different colored glass. From Sakkarah.
- 612. Representation of a heart-shaped Vase. It is of green stone, and is beautifully inscribed with hieroglyphics.
- 613. Representation in red agate, of the Knot or tie of the girle worn by the gods, kings and priests. The back is beautifully inscribed in hieroglyphics, and was taken from the same mummy as the heart shaped Vase No. 612.
- 614. A Vase similar to 612.
- 615. A piece of Agate inscribed similar to No. 613.
- 616. A white Stone, curiously carved with the head of Osiris, and has been suspended by a bronze loop, which is inserted into the head. From Sakkarah.
- 617. A Fish blown in white glass. From Sakkarah.
- 618. An oval shaped piece of Green Glass.
- 619. Similar shaped piece of Glass. Hollow.
- 620. Green Glass. Solid.
- 621, } Small Rings of green glass, worn as bangles by chil-
622. } dren.
- 623. A large Ring of glass, worn as a bangle.
- 624. An Amulet, inscribed down the middle.

625. A representation of the Vulture in relief, made of colored glass. The rest of the figures in this division are of similar manufacture. From Sakkarah.

626. A Chinese Vase, with 17 others of different forms. All found in tombs. Some from Thebes; other from Sakkarah and Ghiseh.

These Vases are curious, inasmuch as they prove the early communication between Egypt and China. *Vide ROSOLENI.* Sir Gardner Wilkinson's *Manners and Customs*—Sir John Davis' *Sketches of China*, p. 72, and *Revue Archæologique*, by Mr. E. Prisse.

627. A Chinese Padlock, found in the tombs. At Sakkarah.

628, }
629, } Four Figures in wax of the Genii of Amenti. These
630, } are probably the oldest wax figures in the world.
631. } From Thebes.

632. A wax Bird found with the above.

633. The two Fingers in stone, from a mummy, the meaning unknown. Found at Sakkarah.

634. Ditto, ditto.

635. Fragment of Hard Stone of a brown color, representing a part of the hand. The thumb is perfect, and most beautifully sculptured. Fayoum.

636, }
637, } Three Glass Disks inscribed in cufic; supposed to be
638. } money very rare.

639, }
640. } Two small blocks of alabaster, having the name of
Psammiticus. 660 years B. C. Found at Sakkarah.

641, }
642, } Beads made of colored glass, each color forms a
643. } layer. From Sakkarah.

644. A piece of Black Glass, with different colored glass inlaid on the top. From Sakkarah.

645. Part of a bead Necklace. From Sakkarah.

646. A long Bead in different colored glass. Sakkarah.

647. A piece of Mosaic Glass.

648. A white transparent glass Bead.

649, }
650. } Two blue and white glass Ornaments.

651. A Glass Ornament.
652. A small Glass Model of the Crown of Upper and Lower Egypt.
653. Two pieces of Green Glass, imitations of precious stones.
- 654, }
 655, } Three small blue glass Figures.
 656. }
657. A small white Bottle. From Sakkarah.
658. A similar Bottle, from Colonel Campbell's tomb, at Ghiseh.
659. Three small Figures in glass. From Sakkarah.
660. A grotesque Face in glass.
661. A grotesque Face in coloured glass.
662. Small colored glass Figure of a grotesque form. Sakkarah.
663. A piece of earthenware with mosaic, in glass.
664. The portrait of an Ethiopian King, in glass, wearing the Crown of Upper and Lower Egypt, which is of porcelain. From Sakkarah.
665. A small Tazza, in a hard variegated stone, most beautifully polished.
666. A basso relievo Figure, in blue opaque glass, highly polished, wearing a necklace of very minute pieces of variously colored glass. This is a figure of the goddess of Truth, who is often represented without a head. This is a very rare specimen. From Sakkarah.
667. A piece of opaque blue Glass.
668. The Goddess of Truth, in opaque red glass.
669. A small Tazza of glass, of a beautiful emerald green color. When found, it contained some rouge for a lady's toilet. From Sakkarah.
670. A Figure of a Monkey, in blue glass, and of good style, and has the name of Pharaoh Nophrah, of the Scriptures. Apries, 596 years B. C. He took Sidon.

671. A diminutive Lion, in blue glass, very finely executed, and on the base has the pronomen of Amunoph III. The supposed Memnon of the vocal statue of Thebes. 1430 years B. C.
672. A white transparent Glass Bead solid, filled with pieces of variegated glass, similar to the Venetian manufacture of the present day. From Sakkarah.
673. Six porcelain Beads, inlaid with blue and other colored glass.
674. } Two pieces of Transparent Glass, inlaid with pieces
675. } of various colors. From Sakkarah.
676. A Screw, made of opaque blue glass. From Sakkarah.
677. A Cartouche in earthenware.
678. Three fragments of Coloured Glass, on a card.

No. 1 represents a Star ; No. 2 a Lotus. These pieces are particularly interesting, as examples of a curious manufacture. No. 3 more especially deserves attention, inasmuch as it explains the ingenious manner by which the ancients accomplished the work. Long sticks of glass, of the desired color and form, were welded together, side by side. This mass being well united, was then sawn through, transversely, at regular intervals ; thus producing a supply of perfectly similar patterns. The pieces thus obtained were afterwards polished and inserted, like Mosaic work, to decorate various utensils. Thus, for example, were produced a series of stars of exactly similar dimensions and form as No. 1, which were inserted side by side, in a cavity, to represent the heavens ; or the ornament No. 2, representing the lotus, was thus reproduced with an exactness which no other contrivance could guarantee. The piece No. 3 has evidently been sawn from such a stick of glass as above described, and broken off. They were found in Sakkarah.

679. A small Tablet in chrysolite, inscribed in hieroglyphics of an excellent style.
680. A small stone Tablet, inscribed.
681. }
682. }
683. } Variegated Glass Ornaments. From Sakkarah.
684. }
685. }
686. }
687. } Two glass imitations of alabaster. From Sakkarah.
688. }

689. A Porcelain Figure of the goddess of truth, with the feather of truth on her head. From Sakkarah.
All the other un-numbered figures are of the same material, and from Sakkarah.
690. A Metal Bead found in a mummy case at Sakkarah.
691. An Alabaster Vase. From Sakkarah.
692. An Alabaster Vase and Cover.
693. An Alabaster Vase with the Cartouche of Ounas, 1920 years B. c.
694. An Alabaster Vase.
695. An Alabaster Vase and Cover, inscribed with the Cartouche of Papi, 2d Dynasty, 2001 years B. c. Abraham arrived in Egypt 1920 years B. c. From Thebes.
696. A small Alabaster Vase of the same date as the above. From Sakkarah.
697. An Alabaster Vase.
698. Alabaster vase marked with the name of NO-PHRE-KA-RA, of the 2d Dynasty, 2209 years B. c. From Sakkarah.
699. An Alabaster Vase. From Sakkarah.
700. A Tablet in the arrow headed character. From Nineveh.
701. A piece of the Ivory Throne, found at Nineveh.
702. An Ivory Figure found with the above.
703. Ivory Figures found ditto.
704. A small Stone Cylinder, inscribed with the arrow-headed character. From Nineveh.
705. An Ivory Head. From Nineveh.
706. A blue Porcelain Figure of NOPHRAATHOM.
707. A small Fish in blue porcelain.
- 708 Two figures of Pthah Soccaris, the god of Memphis.
709. A sitting figure of Bubastes.
710. A fragment in blue porcelain, of Isis.
711. A grotesque Head in blue porcelain.
712. A beautiful head of Isis, in porcelain.

- 713. A porcelain figure of Horus,
- 714. A curious figure of Pthah, in porcelain.
- 715. A Figure of the god Moi.
- 716. A piece of Mosaic of the Cartouche of Psamaticus II.
600 years B. C. Captivity of Jehoiakim, 599 years
B.C. See 2 KINGS, ch. 23, v. 35, also ch. 24, and 1st v.
See II CHRONICLES, 36 ch., 1st v.
- 717. A small figure of Isis.
- 718. A Fish.
- 719. A curious figure of Typhon standing upon two Crocodiles, and having a Scarabæus upon his head, a goddess on each side, and another with outspread wings at his back.
- 720. A Sphynx.
- 721. Figure of a Crocodile with a hawk's head.
- 722. A Comic Face, in clay.
- 723. A Scarabæus inscribed with 7 rows of hieroglyphics.
- 724. A large Scarabæus in green marble, with 8 rows of hieroglyphics.
- 725. The same in lime stone, with 6 rows of hieroglyphics.
- 726. A large Scarabæus in blue porcelain.
- 727. A large Scarabæus in blue stone, inscribed with 6 lines of hieroglyphics. From Thebes.
- 728. A large Scarabæus with the cartouche of Tothmus III, the Pharoah of the Exodus. From Thebes.
- 729. A large blue porcelain Scarabæus, with 10 lines of hieroglyphics, which have been filled up with a white composition, and has the cartouches of Amumph III and of his wife.
- 730. A Scarabæus with 7 lines of hieroglyphics, in dark green marble.
- 731. A Scarabæus in porcelain, glazed and placed on its back. Within the case are several other Scarabæi.

The Scarabæus was made an emblem of the Sun, because of no female being found of this species, the male enclosed the new germ in a round ball and then pushed it forwards just as the Sun seems to push the sphere of heaven backwards, while he really advances from West to East. *Vide Kenrick*, p. 16, v. 2.

732. A Human Face in limestone, similar to that of the figure of Thoth, No. 407. From Sakkarah.
733. A Necklace of beads from a mummy. At Thebes.
734. The emblem of Stability. On the same stand are 189 figures of the Divinities of Egypt. The majority are in porcelain, and exquisitely executed, especially Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.
735. A porcelain Sphinx, very coarsely made.
736. A String of curiously made colored Beads.
737. } A variety of Glass Beads.
738. }
739. An outline of Osiris, neatly executed. He is represented sitting on his throne as the judge of Amenti. It is executed on a piece of fine limestone. From Sakkarah.
740. A limestone Tablet, with an inscription in the enchoirial character. From Sakkarah.
741. A similar Tablet.
742. Tablet in dark red sandstone, dedicated to Osiris. The figures are all colored. Thebes.
743. A Caricature, painted on a fragment of limestone, representing a Lion seated upon a throne as a king, and a fox, as high-priest, making an offering of a plucked goose and feather fan. From Thebes.
744. Mould in limestone of a Bird. From Sakkarah.
745. A limestone Tablet, with some figures in procession, carrying date branches in their hands. There is a line of hieroglyphics to each person. From Thebes.
746. Basso relievo of a Goose and Lotus flower, well executed in limestone, colored. From Thebes.
747. A green marble Tablet, inscribed in Linear hieroglyphics. From Sakkarah.
748. A small votive Tablet, dedicated to Amun for the cure of deafness. From Thebes.
749. The top of an earthenware Vase inscribed. From Sakkarah.

750. An Inscription in coptic, on a tile.
751. Inscription in Greek on a piece of limestone, and several other similar inscriptions. From Thebes.
752. Figure of Isis, beautifully carved on wood, and inlaid with glass or some vitreous substance. From Abouseer.
753. A beautiful specimen of Mosaic, from the same tomb. In Abouseer.
754. A Figure of Isis and Horus, beautifully inlaid. From Abouseer.
755. A small piece of Mosaic Work.
756. Green porcelain Vase of a flattened and circular form with an inscription of hieroglyphics cut on its edges. Dedicated to Thoth. Thebes.
- 757, }
758. } Two glass Bottles. From Sakkarah.
759. Green porcelain Vase, similar to 756 but of finer material. The inscription is painted. From Sakkarah.
760. The skull of a Female Mummy. The hair and head-dress as when found at Sakkarah.
- 761, }
762. } The feet of a Lady with white leather shoes. From Sakkarah.
763. A Necklace of porcelain. From Sakkarah.
764. A broken Necklace, made of large black beans and shells.
765. Some kind of Hair, of a yellow color. From Sakkarah.
766. A magnificent funereal Papyrus, 22 feet long, most beautifully written in very small hieroglyphics, and finely illuminated. It is perfect, both at the commencement and at the end. From Sakkarah.

This Papyrus is not only most beautifully written, but is finely illuminated with various illustrations, so that besides the written history of the life of the deceased, you have sketches illustrating the most remarkable events. In the first scene is represented the Sacred Bull, beautifully gilded, and the deceased supported by two or more Gods; in the next is the Hall of the two Truths with the God Osiris sitting in judgment, assisted by the forty-two judges who may be seen immediately above him; before him is the soul of the



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deceased accompanied by Anubis the Guardian of the Tombs, and the Ibis-headed God, Thoth, who has been writing down the history of the departed and has collected all his good deeds into a small bottle, which is placed in a scale, while in the opposite scale may be seen the Goddess of Truth, sometimes only the Ostrich feather (the emblem of truth) is used, weighing down the good deeds; this result having been made known by the God Thoth to Osiris, he awards such punishment as seems meet to him and his forty-two assistants, and the soul of the sinner is sent into purgatory for so many thousand years, during which time he has certain labours to perform, which may be seen in the smaller illustrations; in the last sketch, the deceased is represented before Osiris awaiting his final judgment. If he has performed all the tasks imposed upon him to the satisfaction of the judges, his soul is allowed to return again to his body, otherwise he is sentenced to a lengthened residence in purgatory, after which the soul is permitted to return to its original body, and it is for this reason that the Egyptians were so very particular about preserving and mummyfying the bodies of the dead.

- 776, }
 777, } Bronze Vases. From Tel-el-Yahoudi.
 778, }
 779. }
780. A curious bronze Altar, for burning incense. From Tel-el-Yahoudi.
- 781, }
 782, } Bronze Vases of different forms. From Tel-el-Yahoudi.
 783. }
784. A very finely executed Hawk, wearing the crown of Upper and Lower Egypt, upon a bronze pedestal, which is supposed to contain a mummy or a papyrus. This figure is very scarce. From Sakkarah.
785. A bronze Figure. From Thebes.
786. Bronze figure of Amunra, God-creator. From Memphis.
787. Bronze figures of Harpochrates. From Memphis.
788. Part of a figure, which ornamented some Shrine, and it consists of 7 sacred serpents erect. From Thebes.
789. A finely executed bronze figure of HAR-OERI, son of Osiris and Athor, and is frequently called the elder Horus. At Ombos he is styled resident in the eyes of light. Lord of Ombos, the Great God, Lord of the Heavens, Lord of Eelak, Philæ, &c., and is evidently connected with the Sun. From Memphis.
790. A bronze figure of Isis. From Memphis.

791. A bronze figure of Athor, with the cow's head. This is a somewhat rare specimen. Among her many titles she was called Mistress of dancing. The cow engendering the Sun, &c. From Memphis.

792. A bronze figure of Osiris, the son of Netpe and Seb, and engendered of the heaven itself.

In his struggle with Seth or Typhon, he appears to have fallen under the power of his antagonist, to have been defended by his son Horus, lamented by his wife Isis, and sister Nephtys, embalmed under the direction of Anubis, and justified by Thoth against his enemies. After the destruction and disposal of the limbs by Seth, his form was made again by Noum (*Amon-Ra*,) the creator, on a potters wheel. The most prominent function of Osiris is that of judge of the dead, seated in the hall of the Two Truths, with the Ouëm or devourer, and the 42 demons of the dead; he awards the ultimate destiny of the soul, perdition and darkness, or manifestation to light. See the drawing in the centre of the Funeral papyri Nos. 51 and 766.

793. A bronze of Nofra Athon. From Memphis.

794. A bronze figure of a Slave Girl, kneeling and her hands bound behind her. From Sakkarah.

795. A bronze figure of Phtah, the principal diety, and protector of the city of Memphis, where he is represented in the form of Phtah Socaris. No. 718. From Memphis.

796. A bronze figure with gilt eyes of Pasht-Merephtah.

797. A bronze figure of Horus, who is styled Lord of the Abaton, and Lord of Memlak, Philæ. From Thebes.

798. A bronze figure of Har-Sont-To. Another type of Horus. From Memphis.

799. The heads of three Divinities conjoined. They are neatly cast, and are represented with their head-dresses and necklaces. From Sakkarah.

800. A beautifully executed Figure in bronze of the goddess Maut. From Thebes.

801. A beautifully executed Figure in bronze of a man on a marble pedestal. From Thebes.

802, }
803, } Bronze figures of Pasht or Rubastes, These figures
804, } are always well executed, some are from Memphis
805, } and others from Lower Egypt.
806. }

807. Bronze figure of Phtah. From Memphis.

808. Bronze figure of Amon-Ra.

This God had a temple dedicated to him in the Great Oasis. He is not to be considered as the Ram-headed God, but it is one of the many forms which he assumes; he is the Great Creator, and is represented in the mystic chamber of the temple at Philæ, in this form, (painted blue,) seated at the potters wheel, moulding the divine members of Osiris.

809. Figure of Osiris under the form of Khons. From Memphis.

810, } Small bronze Figures, similar to No. 795. From
811. } Memphis.

812. Small bronze Figures, similar to No. 798. Ditto.

813. A small figure of Horus as Har-Ammon. Ditto.

814. A bronze figure of a God. From Memphis.

815. A bronze Figure, similar to No. 693. Ditto.

816. A bronze Figure of Smouth or Esculapœus, the eldest son of Phtah. From Memphis.

817. A small bronze figure. From Sakkarah.

818. A bronze Figure of a Priest. Do.

819. A bronze Figure, representing a Libatory Priest, holding in his hands an altar for libations. From Memphis.

820. A beautiful little figure in bronze, in a sitting posture. From Memphis.

821. A bronze figure of Typhon standing on a lotus, supported by two lions. From Memphis.

822. A beautiful bronze figure of Thmei, the goddess of truth.

She is represented with an Ostrich feather in her head, because all the wing feathers of that bird were considered of equal length, and hence meant true, or correct. Sometimes Thmei is represented without a head or blind, hence her impartiality and truth. From Memphis.

823. A bronze Bull. From Sakkarah.

824. A figure of a Cat with her Kittens. Do.

825. Bronze figure of a Cat sitting on a lotus, this has been the top of a staff. From Sakkarah.

826. Sacred Bull in bronze. Ditto.

827. A beautiful figure of a Cat, in bronze,—she has a silver necklace and ear-ring. From Sakkarah.

828. Bronze Cat.

729. Bronze figure of the Shrew Mouse, which was worshipped in the Temple dedicated to Latona, at Bootos.

This figure is said to have been assumed by Latona to avoid the pursuit of Typhon, and the Egyptians worshipped this animal and considered it sacred, from its supposed blindness, and regarded it as the emblem of primæval night and darkness. The goddess Latona was described as denoting night and darkness. From Lower Egypt.

830. A circular piece of bronze, beautifully ornamented. From Heliopolis.

831. A bronze Cat. From Sakkarah.

832. A Bronze Bull.

833. A Bronze Hawk, originally the top of a staff. From Sakkarah.

834. A Bronze Shrew Mouse. From Lower Egypt.

835. A small Cat in bronze. From Sakkarah.

836. Two Cats on a bronze pedestal. Do.

837. A clamp of Bronze, it is a very intricate and fine specimen of casting, it was one of four pieces used to protect the lower angles of a shrine, which was of wood. From Thebes.

838. } The two Horns of the Sacred Bull, Apis, found at
842. } Tourah, projecting out of the ground.—
Vide Herodotus, Euterpe xli.

839. A wooden cylindrical box containing a bronze box or lining.

840. A piece of Bronze. From Sakkarah.

841. A large bronze Shrine filled with gum, it is beautifully engraved on each side with the figures of gods, it is very much oxydized. From Sakkarah.

- 843. An Ornament in bronze.
- 845. Bronze Instruments, used by mechanics.
- 846. A bronze Frog.
- 847. A bronze Fish Hook, found by Dr. Abbott, in a Mummy. From Sakkarah.
- 848. A bronze Mouse.
- 849. A bronze Stamp, in the shape of a cartouche.
- 850. A square Seal inscribed with "the abode of Ammon," the hieroglyphics are in relief like type. From Thebes.
- 851. A small bronze Figure, similar to 786.
- 852. A small bronze Figure, similar to 812, only in a sitting posture. From Sakkarah.
- 853. A small figure of Horus. From Sakkarah.
- 854. A Cartouche in bronze. From Sakkarah.
- 855. A Plate of bronze, with the prenomen and nomen of **TERAK**, 714 years B. C. See 2 **KINGS**, 19 chapt.
- 856. A thin plate of Bronze, with some unknown figures upon it.
- 857. Bronze Clasp of a waistband, taken from a mummy by Dr. Abbott. The rest of the band was of cloth, covered with circular plates of glass.
- 858. A bronze Ring.
- 859. Pieces of a Belt in bronze, from a mummy. From Sakkarah.
- X. A bronze Lion.
- Z. A bronze Sphinx. Both these figures are very rarely found in bronze.
- 860. Six bronze Knives.
- 861. Several links of a Chain, attached to a heart-shaped weight, cast in bronze. From Sakkarah.
- 862. Rings of bronze, worn as bracelets by the women of the lower order. From Sakkarah.
- 863. Bronze Statue of Athor, of the Græco Egyptian period, in the attitude of the goddess of dancing. *Vide* 791.

864. A large bronze Figure of a man. From Memphis.
865. A large bronze Figure of the Goddess NEITH. From Memphis.
866. Bronze Altar for burning incense. From Tel-el-Yahoudi
867. Bronze Statue of Isis and Horus. From Memphis.
868. A statue of Osiris as judge in the hall of Two Truths, as seen in the Funeral Papyri.
869. Finely executed figure of a Hawk, in bronze. "The bright and piercing eye of this bird made it an appropriate emblem of the Sun."—*Vide* Kenrick.
870. Bronze Statue of Isis and Horus. From Memphis.
871. Bronze Statue. From Memphis.
872. Bronze Statue of Horus. From Memphis.
873. A bronze, terminating in the head of a Ram. From Memphis.
874. Statue of Horus, in bronze. From Memphis.
875. A Sacred Serpent in bronze, originally beautifully inlaid with some vitreous substance. From Sakkarah.
876. The Sacred Ibis on a bronze pedestal. From Sakkarah.
877. Bronze figure of some royal person kneeling.
878. Bronze Altar, for burning incense. From Tel-el-Yahoudi.
879. The same as No. 877.
880. Bronze Ibis on a Pedestal. From Sakkarah.
881. } Small figure of an Ibis, in bronze, with the ostrich
feather (emblem of truth) in its beak.
882. A very small figure, of Amoun-Ra-Harsaphes. From Thebes.
883. A small figure of Khem.
- 884 to 891. A small drill and other instruments in bronze.
886. Part of the head-dress of Osiris, an ostrich feather in bronze, inlaid.
892. A very small bronze Statue.

- 893. Two Sacred Serpents in bronze, inlaid with glass or other vitreous substance of different colours. From Sakkarah.
- 894. A bronze figure of a Cat or Dog, apparently of the Persian Era. From Sakkarah.
- 895. Bronze Battle Axe. From Sakkarah.
- 896. Bronze Figure of a woman grinding. From Sakkarah.
- 897. An Axe in bronze, found at Tourah where the Israelites were at work ; supposed to have been used by that people. Upon the same shelf are other and similar instruments in bronze.
- 898. A figure of Osiris.
- 899. An Altar in bronze, with the stairs to ascend to it. From Abouseer.
- 900. Statue of Khons, Phtah or Typhon. From Abouseer.
- 901. Bronze figure of Anouph or Anubis. From Sakkarah.
- 902. A Pantheic figure with a lion's head. From Sakkarah.
- 904. Fragment in bronze of a God.
- 905. Small Figure in bronze, on a pedestal.
- 906. A curious Pantheic figure in bronze, representing Typhon standing on the head and sholders of another figure.
- 907. Bronze Arrow Heads.
- 908. A Mouse on a pedestal, originally the top of a staff.
- 909. Bronze Head-Dress in form of a Vulture. When worn by a goddess or a queen, it indicates that she is a mother goddess or mother queen. From Thebes.
- 910. A broken figure of an Ibis.
- 911. A bronze Throne, supported upon lions, with a figure kneeling before it. From Sakkarah.
- 912. Figure of Horus.
- 913. Statue of Osiris.
- 914. Ægis representing the head of Nouf. Temples for his worship were established at the Cataract of Syene, Elephantina, &c.

915. Figure of Isis, with outstretched wings, between two lotus columns, each surmounted by a Hawk. Before each pillar has stood a Jackall, but the front of this figure is unfortunately broken. From Sakkarah.
916. A Pantheic Figure. From Sakkarah.
917. Statue of Osiris. From Sakkarah.
918. Statue of Pasht. From Sakkarah.
919. Bronze figure of Pasht, encircled by the wings of a figure standing at her back. From Sakkarah.
920. Bronze figure of Horus. From Sakkarah.
921. Bronze figure of an Ibis. From Sakkarah.
922. Various kinds of Instruments in bronze. From Sakkarah.
923. Shrew Mouse in bronze on a pedestal. From Sakkarah.
924. Bronze Hinge. From Sakkarah.
925. The same as 923, but broken off its pedestal. From Sakkarah.
926. Two bronze Necklaces or Collars, worn by children.
927. Two bronze Rings, worn by children.
928. Bronze Knife, gilt. From Sakkarah.
929. Bull's head in bronze.
930. Small bronze Shrine, in which is Osiris.
931. Figure of Horus, curiously made of bronze and gypsum, in a stooping position, as if from age. From Sakkarah.
932. A coarsely made bronze Figure. From Sakkarah.
933. Figure in bronze of Isis, with outspread wings. From Sakkarah.
934. Bronze Weight. From Sakkarah.
935. Bronze top of a Staff, terminating in a lyre. From Sakkarah.
936. A Cat's head in bronze. From Sakkarah.
937. A bronze Ornament.

938. Lamp in bronze.
939. Shrew Mouse in bronze.
- 940, }
941. } Two Vases in bronze. From Tel-el-Yahoudi.
942. An Ornament, representing an ostrich feather and sacred serpent on a Ram's horn. As seen represented in the head dresses of some of the gods.
943. An Ægis in bronze.
944. An Ornament, something similar to 942, inlaid.
945. An Ægis in bronze.
946. Part of the head-dress of Khons, in bronze.
947. A bronze Handle of a Drawer.
948. A bronze Bolt.
949. A Bottle. From Tel-el-Yahoudi.
950. A hollow Tube in bronze.
951. A Bottle similar to 949.
952. A bronze Nail.
953. The head and foot of an Ibis, the natural size, and most beautifully made.
954. A beautiful little figure of Nofre-Athom in silver. From Memphis.
955. A Case containing fragments of knitted head-dresses in cotton, worsted and silk.
- That marked 956 is of the latter substance. These are the only specimens of silk I have met with. In the bottom of the case is an ancient piece of bead net work, originally taken from a mummy which it covered. From Sakkarah and Abouseer.
956. A Surgical Contrivance for covering an issue. This machine is far more cleanly, and much better adapted for its intention than the present system of bandaging, and is made of silver. From Sakkarah.
957. A Scarabæus mounted in bronze as a ring. Has the name of Rameses engraved upon it. From Sakkarah.
958. A large bronze Ring engraved. From Sakkarah.

959. A large bronze Ring having the name of Ramases the Great engraved upon it. From Sakkarah,
960. A blue porcelain Ring inscribed. From Thebes.
961. A bronze Ring inscribed.
962. A porcelain Ring, in form of a Cartouche, bearing the name of Thothmes III. From Thebes.
863. A small bronze Ring, inscribed. From Sakkarah.
964. Cylindrical Ring of blue glass, inscribed in hieroglyphics; is capped at each end in the setting, which is in silver. From Thebes.
965. A small bronze Ring, inscribed. From Sakkarah.
966. Do. do. do. do.
967. Cornelian Ring, or rather that upper half of the ring which bears the inscription; the under half was probably made of metal, and attached to the above, in which there are holes made for that purpose. From Thebes.
968. A silver Ring engraved, representing a boat carrying the Bull "Apis." From Thebes.
969. An engraved Stone, supposed to be from Babylon, although found in Lower Egypt.
970. Cornelian Stone, cut in the form of a Cartouche, and bearing the name of Rameses the Great. 1355 years B. C.
971. A red Agate, most beautifully engraved on each side, and round the edges.
 On one side is the figure of the lion-headed God Bubastes, with an inscription. On the reverse is an inscription most beautifully cut, but whether in the Coptic or Greek language has never been determined. From Sakkarah.
- 972, }
 973, } Three Silver Rings. Found in Lower Egypt.
 974. }
- 975, }
 976. } A pair of silver Ear-rings. Found with the above.
977. A silver Ring, beautifully made to represent a serpent holding a ball or an apple in its mouth. From Memphis.

978. A Necklace in yellow metal, with pendants of pearls.
From Sakkarah.
- 979, } A pair of bronze Ear-rings. From Sakkarah.
980. }
981. A bronze Ear-ring. From Sakkarah.
- 982, } A pair of bronze Ear-rings, with stone drops. From
983. } Sakkarah.
984. A square Ring in silver engraved, and representing
Amunoph II, (1456 years B. C.,) beheading his ene-
mies. From Sakkarah.
985. A silver Scorpion, originally inlaid, and forming part
of the head-dress of the goddess Selk. From Sak-
karah.
986. A small Tortoise, originally forming the head-dress of
Las-an-ho, one of the evil genii, and called in the
Rituals or funeral papyri, "the Guardian of the Third
Gate, and is said to be fed with the limbs of his dis-
turbars." From Sakkarah.
987. Fragments of a small statue of Isis and Horus, in a
heavy metallic substance, covered with thin gold,
probably an ancient fraud, as from the weight of the
material, it might have passed for solid gold. From
Sakkarah.
988. A small Scarabæus mounted in gold. From Sakkarah.
989. A thin plate of Gold, impressed with figures of Divi-
nities, taken with others, from a mummy found by
Dr. Abbott. At Sakkarah.
- 960, }
991, } Plates of Gold similar to the above.
992, }
993. }
994. A Bracelet made of twisted gold wire; the ends ter-
minating in a lotus flower. From Sakkarah.
995. A small gold Figure kneeling.
996. Head of the lion-headed God, in gold.

- 997 to 1000. Figures of different Divinities, stamped in gold. Taken from a mummy, around the neck of which they were strung as beads in a necklace. From Sakkarah.
1001. An Ornament in silver gilt. From Sakkarah.
1002. A large Ear-ring, terminating in a bull's-head; it is beautifully made of gold wire, and minutely decorated about the neck. It was originally ornamented with precious stones, which have been taken from the horns and forehead. From Thebes.
1003. A Small gold Ornament, beautifully worked and decorated with several small chains, each terminating in an ornament resembling a small bottle; it is supposed to have been the drop of an ear-ring. From Sakkarah.
- 1004, } Two very small Bottles in gold, resembling those
1005. } used to contain the good deeds of the dead.
From Sakkarah.
1006. Four Links of gold supposed to be used as currency. From Sakkarah.
1007. A gold Ear-ring with a pearl. From Sakkarah.
1008. A small piece of Gold, supposed to be used as an ear-ring. From Sakkarah.
1009. A large gold Ear-ring. From Sakkarah.
- 1010, }
1011. } Two small gold Beads. Do.
- 1012 to 1020. Figures of Divinities, stamped in gold, originally strung together and placed round the neck of a mummy. From Sakkarah.
1021. Two gold Beads in the form of wheat. From Sakkarah.
1022. Two Beads in glass, *gilded*. From Sakkarah.
1023. A small plate of Gold, which formed the centre or clasp of a band worn round the waist of a mummy. From Sakkarah.
1024. A small Scarabæus in pearl. From Sakkarah.

1025. A small gold Amulet, (broken.) From Sakkarah.
1026. A small gold Ring, in form of a serpent. From Sakkarah.
1027. A small Hawk in gold. From Sakkarah.
1028. A Bracelet in gold. From Sakkarah.
1029. A gold Clasp, enamelled. From Sakkarah.
1030. An Ægis in gold, of the head of Bubastes. From Sakkarah.
- 1031 to 1036. Thin plates of Gold, stamped with various devices. From Sakkarah.
1037. A Diadem in gold, prettily ornamented with the lotus flower, surmounted by the disk; in the centre are placed several circular thin plates of gold. Taken from the neck of a mummy, around which they were placed as a necklace. From Sakkarah.
- 1038, } Two small thimble-shaped Ornaments, made of gold
 1039. } and probably used as pendants, or drops to earrings. From Sakkarah.
- 1040, } The Crook and Flagellum carried by Osiris, in gold.
 1041. } From Sakkarah.
1042. A large and exquisitely finished Scarabæus, in a hard green stone, by some said to be jade stone; it has on its under surface a thin gold plate engraved with eight lines of hieroglyphics, a prayer for the dead; it was found on the breast of a mummy, at Sakkarah.
- 1043, } Two figures of Typhon in gold, one of very superior
 1044. } workmanship found at Sakkarah, the other in purer gold was found at Thebes.
1045. A Sacred Serpent in gold. From Sakkarah.
1046. A triangular plate of Gold, with a royal oval containing a name which cannot be read; it was found on the mummy of a female. From Sakkarah.
1047. Two small plates of Gold, taken from the ears of a mummy.

1048. An Eye in gold. It is sometimes called the eye of Osiris, and at others used as the hieroglyphic of Egypt. From Sakkarah.
1049. A large Ring in form of a Serpent. From Sakkarah.
1050. Two Ear-rings and a Necklace, found in a jar at Demdera.

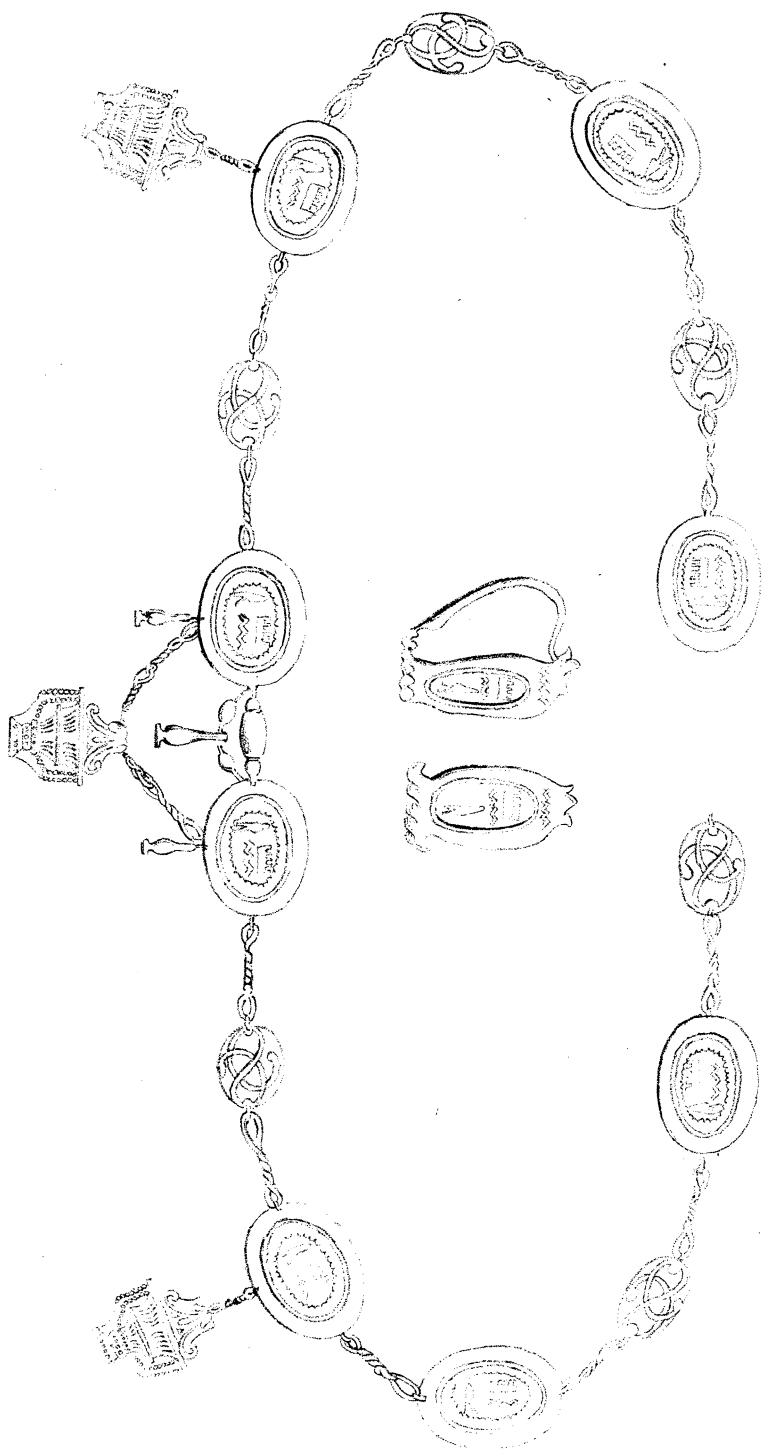
These ornaments are made of gold leaf, similar to that upon which hieroglyphics are usually stamped. There are three pendants of lapis-lazuli, and two beads of blue glass attached to the centre; where is also an oval amethyst bead, capped at each end with gold. But what is particularly curious is, that the name of Menes is stamped upon the ear-rings, and upon eight oval plates of the necklace. These ovals have a dotted ornament around them. The circle around the ear-rings is plain, and is in the form of a cartouche. At equal distances between these ovals are curiously entwined devices, attached by a rude chain, formed of thin strips of flattened gold. There are also three pendants attached; they are in form of baskets, most beautifully executed, and will bear examination through a magnifying glass.

1051. Signet Ring of Shoofoo, in gold.

This remarkable piece of antiquity is in the highest state of preservation, and was found at Ghizeh, in a tomb near that excavation of Colonel Vise called Campbell's tomb. It is of fine gold, and weighs nearly three sovereigns. The style of the hieroglyphics is in perfect accordance with those in the tombs about the Great Pyramid, and the hieroglyphics within the oval is the name of that Pharaoh of whom the pyramid was the tomb. The details are minutely accurate, and beautifully executed. The heaven is engraved with stars: the fox, or jackall, has significant lines within its contour: the hatchets have their handles bound with thongs, as is usual in the sculptures: the volumes have the string which binds them hanging below the roll, differing in this respect to any example in sculptured or painted hieroglyphics. The determinative for country is studded with dots, representing the sand of the mountains at the margin of the valley of Egypt. The instrument, as in the larger hieroglyphics, has the tongue and simular mark of the sculptured examples; as is the case also with the heart-shaped vase. The name is surmounted with the globe and feathers, decorated in the usual manner; and the ring of the cartouche is engraved with marks representing a rope, never seen in the sculptures: and the only instance of a royal name similarly encircled is a porcelain example in this collection, enclosing the name of the father of Sesostris. (See No. 599.) The O in the name is placed as in the examples sculptured in the tombs, not in the axis of the cartouche. The chickens have their unfledged wings; the Cerastes its horns, now only to be seen with the magnifying glass.

Necklace & Earrings of Menes the first Pharaoh of Egypt.

No 1050.



1106. A large coarsely made Ring, in cornelian.
1107. A piece of Gilded Wood, inscribed with hieroglyphics. It was taken from a Mummy opened by Dr. Abbott. From Thebes.

